

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The Lowly Summit Meeting

Napping on the Canal

Cameras caught more than one Western leader with drooping eyelids in the closing moments of their summit conference in Venice. Sadly, there wasn't much reason to stay awake. To avoid embarrassing each other, or exposing their own political weaknesses, none of the seven leaders had pressed for tough decisions on any of the world's burning issues. As a result, the meeting itself was an embarrassment.

These annual meetings assemble the leaders of the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada, ostensibly to talk about economic issues. Increasingly, however, the seven have let international politics intrude. The world needs a return to the original idea: free and frank exchanges on economic. And no napping on the job.

There was plenty of economics to talk about: the menacing slowdown in world growth, protectionist threats to world trade, the crushing burden of Third World debt. The leaders' major conclusion: New action would be needed "if future growth is insufficient." Ignoring the fact that growth is already insufficient, the drooping lids said it all. On non-economic issues, the conferees summoned equal torpor in agreeing on the desirability of arms control, freedom of the seas in the Gulf and the need to get serious about AIDS.

The inconclusiveness of their two days on the Grand Canal was anticipated, so individual leaders were being ironic perhaps when they said that the meeting had lived up to expectations. A Japanese official even proclaimed success because there was "no Japan-bashing." Indeed, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone took steps to prevent any, by announcing in advance his welcome plans for more loans to Latin America and more economic expansion at home.

President Ronald Reagan went empty-handed and left the same way. Accustomed to dominating past summit meetings, he cut no such figure this time. His personal authority now has been crippled by the Democrats' control of Congress. And even in Venice he could not escape the Iran-contra hearings, live on television via satellite. Worse, America's economic clout has been deflated — by years of inattention to the budget deficit and the trade deficit, and now by the nation's new rank as the world's No. 1 debtor.

Mr. Reagan's only gesture to problem-solving was pitiful, and his boldest initiatives sank with barely a trace. His gesture was to cancel 17 percent of the punitive tariffs that he shouldn't have imposed on Japanese electronics products in the first place. His initiatives he hoped would rally support for U.S. policy in the Gulf and mount a concerted effort to rid the world of farm subsidies by the year 2000; neither one survived.

None of the seven nations represented at the meeting in Venice, nor the many more nations dependent on them, can afford another economic snooze next year.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Great Opportunity Lost

While the scenery was splendid and the food must have been superior, the Venice conference did not actually get around to accomplishing much. These annual meetings begin to be reminiscent of the gatherings of royalty in the 19th century, the pomp and magnificence of the affairs rising inversely to any actual political significance. But these royal covetous at least signified peaceful intentions and good will among the world's mighty. Perhaps these meetings of the people running the seven great industrial democracies have become popular for the same reason: that they are reassuring.

But it remains true that, for seven people supposedly there to talk about economic policy, the presidents and prime ministers seemed desperately eager to talk about almost anything else. The Venice conference was a great opportunity lost. There was pressing work to be done, and they never came to terms with it. The risk of a world-wide recession is rising, and the seven did nothing to lessen or defer it.

Mr. Reagan made a fundamental mistake in allowing the budget quarrel in the United States to remain deadlocked through this meeting. That put him on the defensive on the central issue and unable to respond to other countries' concerns that the U.S. deficit is going to swing upward again and take the inflation rate with it. In fact, the budget deficit

is coming down this year, and it's urgent that West Germany and Japan increase their internal demand rapidly to keep the industrial world stable while growth drops in the United States. Japan is moving cautiously in the right direction, but West Germany refuses to budge. Everybody at Venice agreed on the need for economic coordination but, as a practical matter, the actual exercise of it lay beyond the capacities of the seven. Blame Mr. Reagan first, and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl next, for a resistance that increasingly looks less like conviction than a state and unthinking stubbornness.

Should the seven continue these annual meetings? They take a lot of busy people's time, they are expensive, and endless hovering by too many police helicopters was beginning to loom in the conversation in some of the Venetian mosaics. But there are real benefits in this tradition. It reminds people, including people at the top, that no government can now control its economy or set a realistic policy independently of the others. It forces an American president to get himself adequately briefed on the international economy, a thing that most presidents would otherwise be unlikely to do. When the seven fail the test, as they failed this year, these conferences make them pay a certain public price for an evasion that might otherwise go unnoticed. And that's good. So by all means keep holding them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

But No Deal on Hamadeh

An impression has spread that the West Germans were about to do a deal over Mohammed Ali Hamadeh. He is the Lebanese, arrested in Frankfurt last January with explosives and a false passport, who is accused of hijacking a TWA plane and murdering an American serviceman aboard it in 1985. Reports of a deal to spare him either serious trial in West Germany or extradition to the United States started coming earlier this year from unidentified sources in Lebanon, where terrorists had picked up two West Germans as exchange bait. Mr. Hamadeh has been indicted in the United States, and U.S. officials are eager to bring him to justice there.

At the Venice summit, President Reagan got confirmation from West German Chancellor Kohl that no such deal was in the offing. The Germans, largely as a result of their long experience in human traffic with East-bloc Communist governments, are more comfortable handling these matters discreetly; it was in the quiet that the Germans attempted to maintain around the Hamadeh case that hints of a deal first broke through. In any event, at Venice Mr.

Kohl personally told an inquiring Mr. Reagan that his government would either extradite Mr. Hamadeh or try him for hijacking and murder. The Germans, who have a prisoner in their hands and two hostages on their minds, reserve to themselves the remaining, difficult tactical choices.

It is awkward that Mr. Reagan, who is so intent on heading off any chance that a friendly government might consider swapping a terrorist suspect for German hostages, not so long ago undertook to swap arms for American hostages. Awkward as it is, however, Mr. Reagan's current position beats surrendering to passivity and ineffectiveness in order to minimize a past embarrassment.

Democracy governments are bound to attempt to cope with the curse of terrorism by applying the law. This provides the context in which terrorists can attempt in response to play one victim country off another. That requires solidarity among the democracies. It means resistance to paying off the killers or kidnappers of another country's citizens in the hope of providing special protection to one's own citizens.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Support for New Zealand

The New Zealand Parliament has passed an anti-nuclear bill, which merits our attention. It is encouraging that not a few Western governments are supporting the idea of nuclear free zones and arms cuts.

The majority opinion in New Zealand is that conventional arms alone are sufficient to defend that country, which is far from the East-West confrontation. The security situation in northeast Asia, where Japan is located, is different from that in the southern Pacific, but the abolition of nuclear weapons is mankind's ardent wish. In this context, we would like to accept New Zealand's anti-nuclear law as an expression of its zeal toward that lofty goal.

— The Mainichi Daily News (Japan)

Berlin Is Still of One Spirit

If this week's disturbances in East Berlin show anything, it is that those who have grown up in the shadow of the Wall, for

whom the Wall has been a fact of life, have not been reconciled to the division. The years have not dulled their sense that Berlin is still in spirit what it has been for most of its 750 years history: one city.

— The Times (London)

Post-Election Risk in Spain

Spain's election saw a slip of some 7 percent in the vote for the Socialist government, with an upsurge of support for new and existing regional parties. Spain's politicians need to give serious thought to this structural problem because, if it continues, it will make the country less easy to govern. The 1979 constitution eschews federalism yet attempts to devolve some power to the country's 16 regions. This has led to a constant tug-of-war between the central government and the regions and a considerable duplication of bureaucracies. If these problems are not addressed, Spain risks becoming a weak and distracted partner in the European Community.

— The Financial Times (London)

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Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Gateway Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Tlx: RS56928 Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 8-610616. Telex: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 60 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel: 830-4802. Telex: 262009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lachbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 736755. Tlx: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Cramer, 800 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 732-3800. Telex: 427175 S.A. capital de 1.330.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 72302126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052

OPINION

Despite the Hocus-Pocus, Reagan Had Lost His Magic

By Hobart Rowen

VENICE — Ronald Reagan may have 18 months left in his presidency, but his dominant international role appears to have ended abruptly at this summit meeting.

What Mr. Reagan discovered was that the same people who snapped to attention when he was at his peak are now snoring when he is at his peak. "He's showing his age," said one person who had a chance to observe him closely.

Wounded by the Iran-contra scandals, and defensive about the weak economic performance of the United States, Mr. Reagan was subdued and unimpressive. It was a sharp contrast with his near-total control of the Tokyo meeting and its agenda last year.

The U.S. delegation, which normally is eager to hold official briefings in an effort to drown out the others, this time sought protection from probing reporters and instead attempted to convince the world of Mr. Reagan's continuing strong leadership by saturating television talk and interview shows.

The blitz didn't work. By this reporter's count, four key officials, in a White House-directed barrage, did 27 television interviews (12 by Treasury Secretary James Baker alone) in three days — while ducking the regular press. Meanwhile, other delegations, especially the Canadian, Japanese and French, were making news with prompt briefings and interviews.

To some extent, the decline of the Reagan

presidency may be rubbing off on Mr. Baker, who made waves in Tokyo last year with an initiative to coordinate international economic policy. But this year, coordination seems to be mostly empty rhetoric as the United States struggles to gain more stimulus to economic growth from Europe, while Europe says "no" and demands real action to cut the U.S. budget deficit.

After a meeting with President François Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said bluntly that the U.S. budget deficit "is the central problem" for the global economy, and that the two European leaders weren't satisfied with monotonous assurances that the deficit is being curbed. Two of Mr. Reagan's special friends, prime ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Margaret Thatcher of Britain, also joined in criticizing U.S. policy.

The notion of West Germany being used as a "locomotive" for global growth — first suggested by President Jimmy Carter at the 1978 summit meeting in Bonn — is finished so long as he is chancellor, Mr. Kohl said. At one of the plenary sessions, the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, put it this way: "Germany will be a locomotive for stability, not a locomotive for inflation." West Germany thus fended off pressures from the United States and others to reiterate its pledge at a Paris meeting

last month to expand its economy if growth slips.

So what we have is a dialogue of the deaf, in the face of high unemployment, huge trade and current account imbalances, Third World debt and the prospect of the dollar under continuous siege. The world economy needs some help, and its leaders can't agree on how to supply it. It was this perception of a near dead-end on multilateral economic innovation that persuaded the deputy treasury secretary, Richard Dismann, to leave his post several weeks ago. And a question frequently asked at Venice was whether Mr. Baker can be far behind.

This is not to say that America's six major industrial partners do not have their own economic and political problems. Their heads of government have not yet shown they are ready to seize the reins of global leadership. Europe is still far behind the United States and Japan in getting commercial market benefits from the technological age. Japan is in the midst of economic adjustment, and Mr. Nakasone could be ending his term in October.

But his relative success in Venice, where he detailed a fiscal expansion package and offered to recycle \$20 billion in new money to the Third World, may buy him another year. At a minimum, the summit meeting strengthens Mr. Nakasone as a power behind the scenes in Japan.

He could be the first Japanese premier to return to office at another time. "Believe me, he's thinking of it," said a top Japanese bureaucrat.

Although neither Japan nor West Germany is a political superpower, ready to grapple with the Soviet Union, their overall economic strength puts them in a better position to press Mr. Reagan in many ways. The defensive White House response here was to keep Mr. Reagan under cover — almost literally — until his post-summit press conference. They even insisted on full coverage from villa or hotel exits used by Mr. Reagan, extending to the canal docks, so that no one could get a view of him.

By contrast, Mr. Kohl was the relaxed extrovert, appearing more than once in St. Mark's Square to enjoy a drink and the local scene.

The Reagan team employed a full-court press on the ABC, CBS, NBC and CNN television networks to convey a different picture: one of Reagan fully involved. But the television show that drew most attention among the press corps and officials was that of Fawn Hall testifying at the Iran-contra hearings on how she shredded papers for Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North.

When Secretary of State George F. Shultz made his one appearance in the press room here, Miss Hall was still holding forth on the tube, thanks to CNN. A White House aide hastened to throw the switch. He said he had his orders.

The Washington Post

Recalling George Marshall, A U.S. Leader to Believe In

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — At the Harvard University commencement 40 years ago Secretary of State George Marshall made his proposal for American aid to the devastated nations of Europe. In a few spare paragraphs, without oratorical flourish, he opened the way for the West's great postwar economic and political achievements.

The anniversary has been much noted recently, but I am not sure it is understood. What is to be celebrated is not a speech or a plan. It is the ability of the United States, at that moment in history, to carry out a foreign policy of vision, daring, nobility. And the key to that was the character of George C. Marshall.

When Marshall said something, there was no point in looking for motives of ideology or ambition. He was non-political, selfless, a man of total integrity. It was impossible to conceive of him shading the truth for even the most urgent-seeming end. He loved his country for its values of decency and liberty, not for its power.

A professional soldier, he wholly respected the Constitution's commitment to democratic control of war and foreign policy. He respected Congress. When he went to the Capitol, it was to discuss policy, not to try to impose a fait accompli. If some disagreed, he did not suggest they were unpatriotic. All that helps to explain how the Marshall Plan was adopted by a Democratic president and a Republican Congress. The cost was huge: \$60 billion in 1947 dollars. But it was undertaken in a spirit of unity, and carried out with extraordinary ease.

Perhaps most remarkable, in today's light, is that Marshall did not put his idea forward as a way to fight Communism. Indeed, he never mentioned the draft of his speech a reference to the Communist threat. The enemies he listed were "hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos."

How much more effective U.S. policy was — effective in advancing true American interests — when its voice was modest and confident rather than bristling, ideological, narrowly nationalistic. This country's influence in the world was at its height when Marshall eschewed crude anti-Communism.

Try to imagine him running a terrorist war in the name of anti-Communism. Impossible. Or begging money from foreign potentates to carry on a policy forbidden by Congress. Or saying he had not monitored a covert policy that went wrong and hence had no responsibility. Or praising an assistant who lied to Congress.

To think of those things in connection with Marshall is to know how far

the leadership of the United States has fallen in 40 years. All around us now are careerists and fanatics, men advancing the interests of their ideology and their ambition. And all around is the corrupting effect of making the "Red Menace" the dominating standard of policy.

The rot began, in fact, in George Marshall's day. Not even that Cincinnatus was immune from McCarthyism. He was attacked as soft on Communism because of his efforts to mediate the civil war in China and his accurate appraisal of its prospects.

The hunt for Communists that began then still blights honesty in U.S. government. Even now members of Congress, viewing the ruins of a lawless policy in Central America, feel obliged to call terrorists "freedom fighters."

At the Harvard commencement this year the speaker was the president of the German Federal Republic, Richard von Weizsäcker. He was a highly appropriate choice: the man who, two years ago, spoke with moving candor of the need for Germans and all of us to face the terrible reality of what Nazi Germany had done.

Mr. von Weizsäcker told the commencement that George Marshall, 40 years ago, touched Europe's deepest feelings. "What we wanted most," he said, "were fundamental ethics. We had witnessed what happens when the human mind is distorted by racism, terror and violence."

"America did not misuse its superiority by moral arrogance or political coercion," he continued. "Marshall was not an ideologist but a realist. He knew that prejudice generates violent emotion. The outcome is fear, confrontation or crusades."

We hear calls now for a new Marshall Plan, directed to the Third World. But conditions there are different. What could be the same — what should be — is the spirit shown by America and the West.

"Have we not time and again misinterpreted the social struggle of those nations," the West German president asked, "primarily as a problem of our own security? How long will we carry on seeking and supporting military solutions there? When will the East and the West put an end to the wretched 'zero-sum game' of their proxy wars on the soil of third countries?"



Lend a Hand in the Gulf? Allies Remember Beirut

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan is right. That, too, began with a "secret" mission to extract PLO fighting forces from Lebanon before the Israelis reduced it to rubble. Then came the carnage at the Palestinian refugee camps, and the U.S.-French-Italian contingents went back to Beirut.

For the United States, it was in the nature of a guilt trip. We thought we had a deal with the Israelis to protect the camps. Instead the Israelis stood by and watched. But that was not reason enough; so the joint force was turned into a "buffer" while diplomacy addressed Israeli and Syrian withdrawals so that Lebanon could reassemble its shattered fragments and become a country again.

When this was revealed as a hopeless undertaking, a geopolitical overlay was quickly applied. At stake, said Ronald Reagan, was not only Arab-Israeli peace but the global power balance. The battleship New Jersey would set things right.

You know the rest: the bombing of the marine compound with heavy casualties and the ignominious U.S. pull-out on short notice, leaving our partners to wonder what had happened to those high purposes and how they had ever got caught up in them. Now they are being asked to endorse, if not actually join, another U.S. "secret" mission — undertaken militarily, with almost nobody knowing about it, except the Kuwaitis, in advance.

Once again, the allies see a confused, conflicted Congress compounding a perception of U.S. irresolution by wringing its hands and wondering whether to invoke the War Powers Act. The smart ones in Congress know that, as a practical matter, any effort to force the administration to resign now on its commitment to Kuwait would be a clear victory for the Soviet Union. That would leave the Democrats wide open to a "who-lost-the-Gulf" election-year debate.

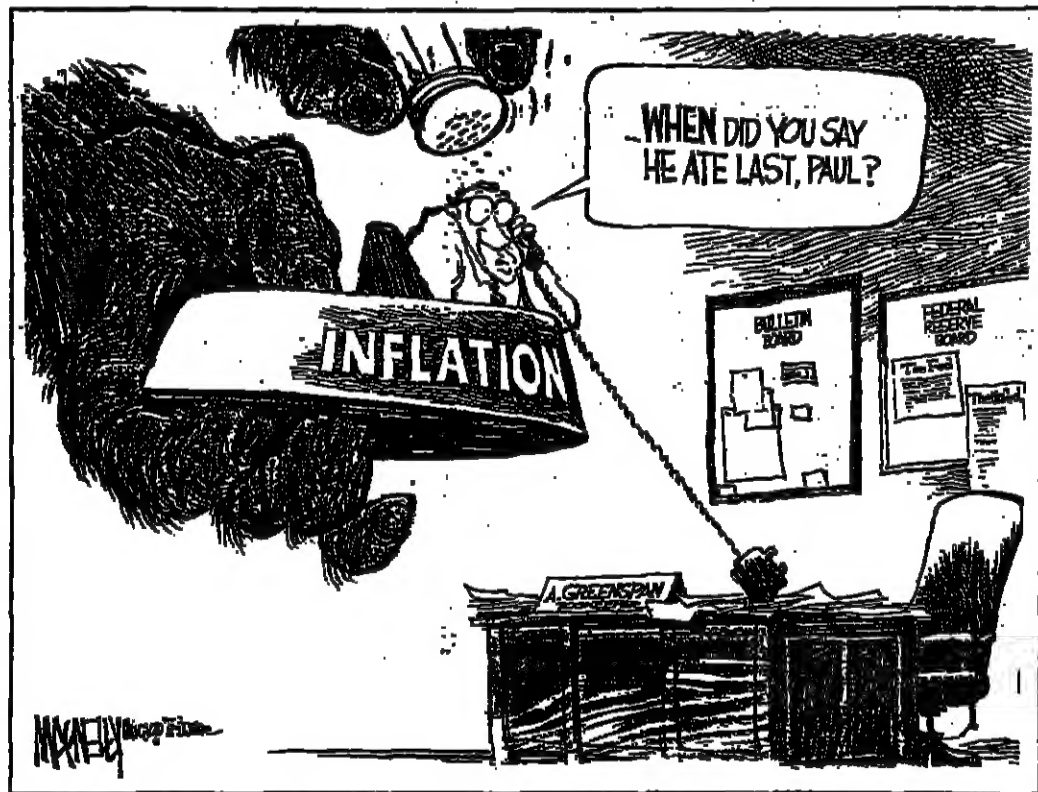
Yet congressional critics, no less than the U.S. allies, have no wish to sign on blindly to a set of Reagan administration objectives that are at least as mercurial as those in Lebanon. "Freedom of navigation in international waters" is hardly a convincing aim, when its enforcement is limited to 11 Kuwaiti tankers. And, since the "tanker war" began three years ago, there has been no increase in the scarcely noticeable effect of any of this on the flow of Gulf oil.

Finally, there is the argument that the United States had no choice the minute Kuwait decided to work both sides of the street. There's truth to that: Once again we are witnessing the power of an impetuous, impatient president to commit U.S. forces in a way that cannot be readily reversed by Congress without making matters worse.

A prudent administration would not exploit Congress's dilemma. Extricating the United States from a high-risk plunge into the Gulf is going to be a lot harder than bugging out of Lebanon, where the stakes and risks were not nearly so high.

This makes it all the more important for the administration to understand what it was that it lost in Lebanon and in the arms sales to Iran. It was not some magic image that can be restored by tough talk and gunboat diplomacy. It was the kind of trust and confidence that can only be restored by a careful, collaborative effort to identify realistic purposes that the American public, the Congress and friends abroad can reasonably be expected to support.

Washington Post Writers Group



Washington Needs to Strong-Arm Seoul's Strongmen

By Edward W. Poitras

SEOUL, South Korea — As South Korea inches from one tense political confrontation to the next, it appears ever more likely that, far from improving, the domestic situation will either continue to explode in violence or further deteriorate into even worse repression. The government has said that it will deal severely with all who "sabotage" preparations for next February's "peaceful transition of power."

After increasing levels of both protest and police response in the most recent clashes this week, the situation has become far more strained.

In recent months, hopes for real political change, raised by the success of the opposition in 1985 National Assembly elections, have been dashed repeatedly by an intransigent authoritarian regime. Censorship, police power and political manipulation have been used in the regime's attempt to shut down opposition efforts to focus attention on the need for a change of rule. On April 13, President Chun Doo Hwan announced the arbitrary termination of debate on constitutional revision, a move that generated widespread public resentment.

The government's position has become even more insecure after recent revelations of financial scandal and the exposure of police brutality in the torture death of a university student. The economic miracle in Korea is also a potential threat to the government, for the slightest economic downturn would almost certainly result in widespread domestic dissatisfaction.

In this context many have been calling for dialogue and compromise, but the confrontation continues. To understand why, one must examine the underlying structure of this political standoff. The military has controlled South Korean politics since Park Chung Hee led a coup in 1961. The

Chun government came to power in a far more violent military takeover, and all attempts to cover up the bloody legacy of the Kwangju massacre in 1980 have failed to resolve the problem of the regime's legitimacy. This government has repeatedly shown no intention of surrendering power. In addition to the natural reluctance to preside over its own electoral defeat, the regime obviously fears, too, the retaliation that might follow.

Appeals for moderation, dialogue and compromise by the government deliberately avoid the fundamental issue of facing an open democratic election in which it could be voted out. Recent public opinion polls have consistently found a substantial majority in favor of a system allowing for just such free elections. The opposition, for its part, does not intend to be drawn into a "dialogue" that ends this confrontation, hence will not discuss concessions that would only allow government to wear a conciliatory disguise.

The closest parallel to the Korean political confrontation is the apartheid struggle in South Africa, where those who seek the one meaningful change — dismantling of the unjust system itself — are unwilling to cooperate in minor improvements, however desirable, that would only further entrench a minority regime.

Therefore, attempts by the United States and others to "moderate" either situation, however well-motivated, are likely to be subverted by both regimes for their own consolidation. By repeatedly calling for dialogue and compromise in Korea, an apparently reasonable position, the United States put itself at the service of a dictatorial regime intent on extending its power through a "peaceful transition" from

one former general to a carbon copy.

The heir apparent, Roh Tae Woo, has actively participated in the regime's repugnant destruction of human rights and the consequent undermining of true security. Mr. Roh was a key figure in the bloody patch of December 1979 and the spring massacre of 1980. He participated in the strengthening of already draconian government controls, permitting preventive detention, the arbitrary extension of prison sentences and the application of police power to deter free assembly. Recent attempts to portray Mr. Roh as a "moderate" are unconvincing in view of his record.

The opposition, led by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, is a moderate, even conservative political force. Government attempts to paint them as anti-military or pro-Communist contradict everything the mainline opposition has ever said. Opposition leaders repeatedly affirm support for the U.S. military presence and belief in an American-style capitalist system.

But they also challenge the negative and anti-democratic ideology of the military-oriented government and suggest that reduction of North-South tensions and eventual reunification should be primary goals instead.

The United States now officially acknowledges that a democratic system based on genuine popular support in South Korea would be the best assurance of strength in the contest with the communist North. Recent U.S. appeals for improvements in human rights and democracy, however, are widely interpreted as attempts to protect America's image in case the Chun government, like that of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines, invites its own collapse. Many Koreans

now perceive the United States as supporting a regime feared, despised and even ridiculed by its own subjects.

With one of the world's highest literacy rates, a demonstrable desire for free elections and a widening experience on the world stage, the people of South Korea deserve a much better system than they have. The United States is making a mistake by lending a desire for stability at all costs become a reason for bolstering a police state that has been in place far too long.

The writer, professor of historical theology at the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul, has lived and worked in Korea since 1953. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The War in Cuba

SANTIAGO, Cuba — Negro insurgents who attacked a camp of Cuban guards and United States marines at Guantánamo, causing two nights' skirmishing, have finally been driven off by the Cuban soldiers. Barbours acts have been reported on the part of General Gomez's guerrilla bands. A trooper exhibited eight right ears which had been cut off dead negro insurgents. He has been put in jail to await trial by court-martial.

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] The situation in Cuba appears to be growing daily more serious. The kind of war that is waged in Cuba is fairly familiar to the world by this time, and there appears to be no disposition anywhere to question the wisdom of President W.H. Taft in making preparations for whatever action may be demanded of the United States to restore order on the troubled island.

1937: Soviet Officers Shot

MOSCOW — Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky and the seven generals who were sentenced to the supreme penalty faced their executioners [on June 12] without flinching and without a word in self-defense. Beyond a bare official announcement saying that the sentences had been carried out, nothing was allowed to transpire as to how or where the eight men, on whom the Soviet state had showered honors and titles during their lifetime, met their death. They were shot, as the law requires, but whether in the back, as they stroled out of the Kremlin courtroom, or by a firing squad in some obscure yard, no Soviet citizen is permitted to know. Meanwhile, behind the barred doors of the Kremlin, Josef Stalin, gravely ill with heart trouble, is studying piles of reports about conspiracies against his regime and plots against his life.

Seoul Clashes Resurge As Crowds Demonstrate Support for Students

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEUL — Street battles between police and anti-government demonstrators broke out Friday for a third day, as officials showed signs of growing nervousness over the unusual duration of the disturbances.

Crowds of protesters, most of them apparently students, shouted "Down with military dictatorship" and threw stones at police officers late into the night over a wide area of the city.

Most of the protesters appeared to have come out to show support for about 300 students who have been besieged by riot police at Seoul's main Roman Catholic cathedral since Wednesday night. There was no violence at the cathedral itself.

The police have so far stayed outside, but said they will arrest the students.

The protesters oppose the government of President Chun Doo Hwan and his decision in April to suspend talks with the opposition on constitutional reform.

For the first time in years, dissidents have been able to sustain street protests in central Seoul for more than a day.

In the past, police tactics of tear-gas barrages followed by close-order sweeps have ended protests fairly quickly. Now, however, demonstrators are treating the riot police as little more than a nuisance.

Dozens of times Friday, the police attacked this way, only to see the demonstrators melt away and within a few minutes form up again on the next block. Chants of "Down with military dictatorship" were heard and in a few minutes fighting would resume.

As happened on the first day of protests, a police unit of about 30 men was overrun by demonstrators, beaten and stripped of helmets.

metals and equipment. Demonstrators made a bonfire with the booty on the street.

In most places, the demonstrators were fewer than 100. Here and there, passers-by joined in. Witnesses said that at lunch time in a commercial district near the cathedral a large crowd of office workers argued with police and ignored orders to disperse.

Public anger appears to have been stoked by indiscriminate use of tear gas. Fired from armored cars, rifles and grenades, it has left hundreds of thousands, possibly millions of the huge city's inhabitants choking in their homes and work places.

Students on several campuses in Seoul, meanwhile, staged support rallies. At Yonsei University, an estimated 4,000 fought police, then staged a sit-in at the university's gate.

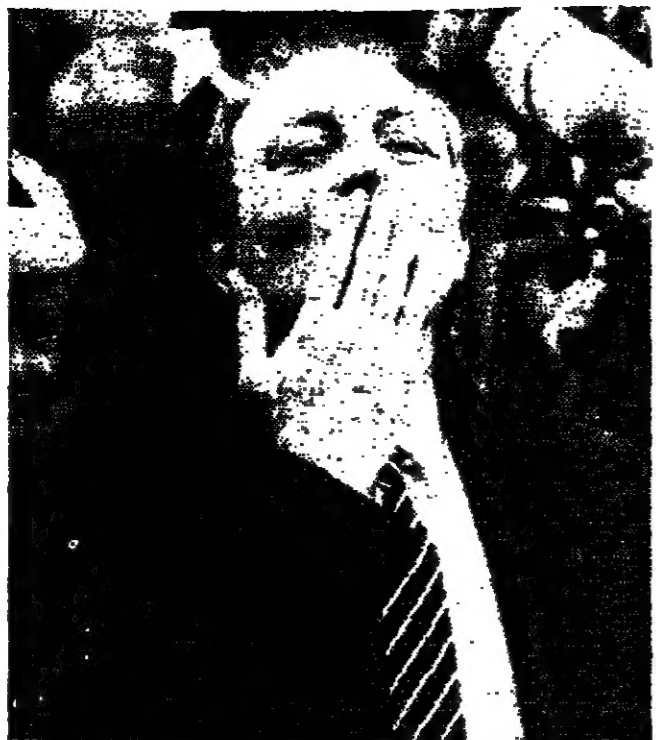
Play in an international soccer match, the President's Cup, was for a second time stopped when gas swept over a field in the city of Pusan.

Seoul is to be the host for the Olympic Games next year. Critics have asked whether it can guarantee safe playing conditions if the political system is in turmoil.

Meanwhile, the presidential candidate of the governing Democratic Justice Party, Roh Tae Woo, said the government was willing to have a dialogue with the opposition to end the protests but that there was no chance of granting their main demand, the re-opening of the talks on constitutional reform.

Mr. Roh, long a close associate of Mr. Chun when both were military officers, was chosen by the president to take over in February.

"The majority of the Korean people don't believe in revolution," Mr. Roh said. "They want step-by-step progress, with stability."



Neil Kimock blows a kiss Friday to supporters at Labor Party headquarters in London. At right, Roy Jenkins, a Social Democrat and co-founder of the Alliance grouping, after he failed to win re-election in his Glasgow constituency.

BRITAIN: Thatcher Majority of More Than 100 Seats Exceeds Expectations

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Reagan said, "I think that's wonderful."

The election placed in doubt the future of the Alliance grouping, which had hoped to supplant Labor as Britain's second political force or at least to hold the balance of power in Parliament. But the Alliance's share of the popular vote slipped to 22.55 percent, nearly three percentage points lower than in 1983, giving it scant hope of breaking the two-party mold in the life of the next Parliament.

"The big issue in the coming few years is going to be how can we build something that can defeat the Conservatives," said David Steel, the Liberal leader. "We haven't got it yet."

His partner, David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party, said, "The honest answer is

that neither Labor nor us has been able to beat the Conservatives."

Among the more prominent losers were Roy Jenkins, Shirley Williams and William Rodgers. With Mr. Owen they broke from the Labor Party in 1981 in protest over its increasing leftward trend and formed the Alliance grouping.

In Northern Ireland, Roman Catholic moderates unseated Enoch Powell, a right-wing Protestant. Eddie McGrady, 52, an accountant, defeated Mr. Powell by 731 votes after a recount.

Mr. Kimock claimed to have unified his party under moderate leadership. But voters remained wary of hard-line Socialists within the party, the so-called "loony left."

They rejected Labor's plans to raise taxes on the wealthy to create new jobs and improve health and social welfare provisions. But



Social Democrat and co-founder of the Alliance grouping, after he failed to win re-election in his Glasgow constituency.

above all, they rejected Labor plans to scrap Britain's independent nuclear deterrent within weeks of taking office.

Mr. Kimock faces a squeeze in the new Parliament. The right wing of the Labor Party is urging him to adopt moderate policies and abandon the call for unilateral nuclear disarmament, while the party's left wing is pressing for radical socialist action.

The Labor intake in the new Parliament includes several radical leftists.

The Conservatives managed to win several constituencies in London where the so-called hard left controls local governments, indicating voter dissatisfaction with high taxes, political interference in education and policies favoring homosexuals and racial minorities.

The new Labor members include five blacks or Asians, one of them a woman, the first nonwhites to win seats since 1924.

Mrs. Thatcher, in power since May, 1979, is the longest-serving Western leader, and is likely to play a significant role in international affairs during a vital time for the West.

The last 18 months of Mr. Reagan's term look increasingly as if they will be dominated by arms control. Diplomats said no one was better placed than Mrs. Thatcher to ensure the United States does not go too far down the road to a nuclear-free Europe, which she and other European leaders oppose.

Before the election, she talked of running for a fourth term. Asked about this Friday during a television interview, she said, "I might be here. I might be twanging a harp."

(Reuters, UPI, AP, IHT)

REAGAN: End to Wall Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

crosses where people trying to flee East Germany had been shot down and buried. Mr. Reagan was asked if he could ever get Mr. Gorbachev to tear down the wall.

"Well, Jericho didn't last forever," he replied.

The official East German reaction to Mr. Reagan's call to remove the wall was negative. The state news agency ADN commented, "Many citizens of West Berlin share the opinion that this kind of proposal will not make the wall go away, but on the contrary will cause it to grow higher."

Mr. Reagan used the speech to advance two of his favorite foreign policy themes: that freedom is a prerequisite of prosperity, and that peace depends on "defenses of unassailable strength."

He said economic and political freedom had enabled West Berliners to rebuild "a city that once again ranks as one of the greatest on earth."

Contrasting the political systems in the West with those under Soviet influence, Mr. Reagan said: "In the West today we see a free world that has achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented in all human history. In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health."

Mr. Reagan has been making speeches on this topic for more than four decades, and used a nearly identical passage in a speech in Berlin in 1982. This time, though, he took pointed note of changes occurring in the Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev, saying that "now the Soviets themselves may in a limited way be coming to understand the importance of freedom."

There was nothing conciliatory, however, about Mr. Reagan's description of the Berlin Wall. He called it "a gash of barbed wire, concrete, dog runs and guard towers," which he said were the symbols and instruments of a totalitarian state.

"Standing before the Brandenburg Gate, every man is a German, separated from his fellow men," Mr. Reagan said in a line that drew applause. "Every man is a Berliner, forced to look upon a scar."

His words recalled the declaration of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, when he declared, "Ich bin ein Berliner."

"When President Kennedy spoke at the City Hall those 24 years ago, freedom was encircled, Berlin was under siege," Mr. Reagan said. Today, despite all the pressures upon this city, Berlin stands secure in its liberty. And freedom itself is transforming the globe."

He closed his speech with a reference to the resiliency of Berliners and a prophecy that the wall would eventually come down.

Referring to words spray-painted on the Reichstag, Mr. Reagan said: "This wall will fall. It cannot withstand faith. It cannot withstand truth. The wall cannot withstand freedom."

From the wall, Mr. Reagan went to Tempelhof Airport, where he honored the U.S. airmen who participated in the Berlin airlift after

World War II. Then he went to Bonn, met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and left for Washington.

In his speech at the wall the president celebrated the strength of the Western alliance. He said it was "because we remained strong" that the Soviet Union had returned to the bargaining table at Geneva after years of arms control negotiations.

"Because we remained strong, today we have within reach the possibility, not merely of limiting the growth of arms, but of eliminating for the first time an entire class of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth," Mr. Reagan said.

He made two proposals Friday, one a call to "demonstrate to the world the openness of this city" by holding Olympic Games in the two Berlins patterned after the games in South Korea and North Korea in 1988. He also suggested that Berlin "serve as the site of United Nations meetings, or world conferences on human rights and arms control or other issues that call for international cooperation."

SOVIET: Plan for Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

individual factories and farms more power by allowing them to keep a share of their profits for pay and modernization. It would also require that managers be elected by workers.

But some economists in the Soviet Union and the West say that Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to generate competition and productivity, improve quality and introduce new technology cannot work while the Moscow planners hold their current power. These agencies set prices, allocate raw materials, and approve quotas for what industries produce.

The speeches published Friday indicate that party leaders agree in principle on the need for more dramatic changes but are leery of trying to change too much at once. "It is impossible," Mr. Gorbachev said, "to hope that at a single go, on the first try or straight off we will have an ideal law on the state enterprise."

By 1991, he said, the Soviet Union would have in place a "new management system" that would give industrial managers greater freedom.

Nikolai N. Silyukov, the central committee secretary responsible for economics and a Gorbachev supporter, said that under the system "ministries in Moscow would 'stop day-to-day control' over industry and end the practice of taking profits from successful factories to bail out losers."

Instead, he said, the ministries would be in charge of planning new technology, promoting foreign trade, training personnel, and similar functions.

Gosplan, rather than approving detailed plans for hundreds of industries, would be responsible for "fine-tuning" the economy and making sure that basic social needs are provided for, he said.

MACHINES: Soviet Subs Now Run Silent on Japanese-Tooled Propellers

(Continued from Page 1)

percent of Toshiba Machine, should not face sanctions now being urged on Capitol Hill because of the actions of a subsidiary.

The sanctions, favored by some lawmakers, are a ban on Toshiba Corp. shipments to the United States and a loss of military contracts.

"I was also misled by Toshiba Machine," Mr. Watanabe said.

Although many details about the diversion have emerged, questions remain about the handling of the case. For one, despite the fact that the huge machines were shipped directly to the Soviet Union, Western intelligence agencies appear to have missed key clues about what was happening.

Illegal exports to the Soviet Union or its allies are nothing new. What makes this case so unusual, according to investigators, is not only the size of the deal but also the business-as-usual quality. There is no evidence of large profits, and there seems to have been little effort to disguise the equipment's destination by sending it through third countries.

Even the motives appear unusual for a case of this sort: Toshiba and Kongsberg employees apparently wished to bolster their sibling companies rather than to profit personally.

Assessing the damage to U.S. national security is difficult. Reagan administration officials assert that it was nearly irreparable because it will cost the Soviet Union far less to produce quiet propellers with the new machines than for the United States to develop advanced sensors to make up for the loss.

Other experts counter that the Defense Department is overestimating the loss, perhaps to bolster its case in Congress for submarine development projects and improvements in anti-submarine warfare.

But no one disputes that the loss was a major breach of Western security and was easily accomplished. Following is an examination of the diversion, based partly on information provided by investigators that could not be independently verified. In some cases, there are still discrepancies between accounts provided by officials of different countries.

The case dates from late 1979 or early 1980. According to intelligence officials, that was not long after the Russians may have been warned by John A. Walker Jr. that the positions of Soviet submarines were being given away by propeller noise. Mr. Walker pleaded guilty in 1985 to passing navy secrets to the KGB.

A Soviet foreign trade organization, Tekhnimport, contacted Wako Koei, a small Japanese trading firm with offices in Moscow. Japanese police who have reconstructed the dealings say they believe that at least three suspected KGB agents were involved: Igor A. Osipov, who was vice president of Tekhnimport; Anatoli P. Troitskiy of the closely linked Industrial Machine Export-Import Corp., and Vyacheslav A. Sedov, a vice president of the External Science and Technology Exchange Corp.

According to investigators, Mr. Osipov told representatives of Wako Koei that he needed to import large, numerically controlled machine tools, precision instruments that can reduce by months the long process of making a propeller. Mr. Sedov apparently was not directly involved in the negotiations, but an assignment in Tokyo in the 1960s gave him experience in dealing with Japan.

Within months, Wako Koei approached Toshiba Machine, and

icon Ryozo Hayashi, a Toshiba executive, traveled to Moscow to negotiate the deal. Toshiba's catalog contained exactly what the Russians wanted: an MBP-110 propeller milling machine, a \$4 million to \$5 million machine.

The machine dwarfs its operators, as two giant arms swirl from a crossbar to carve and shape propellers that can be more than 30 feet (more than 9 meters) in diameter, far larger than any current Soviet submarine could need.

The machine's key feature, from the Soviet viewpoint, consisted of its time independently controllable axes, meaning that it could be twisted and turned in a number of positions critical to making sophisticated propellers.

Under the regulations adopted by the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or COCOM, no machine tool with more than three independent axes is to be exported to the Soviet Union or its allies.

Toshiba could have provided the entire package wanted by the Soviet Union. However, for reasons that still mystify investigators, Moscow insisted that the computer controls for the machine come from Kongsberg Trade, the marketing arm of Kongsberg Vasep-fabrik.

Soon the Russians were negotiating with Bernhard John Green, 49, a British national who was Kongsberg Trade's sales manager. Mr. Green is described by Kongsberg officials as a "consultant and hard-working employee" with no previous record of misconduct since joining the company in the mid-1970s.

Because of turmoil in Kongsberg at the time, the company officials said, he was without any real supervision.

Some U.S. officials say they suspect that Mr. Green, who could not be reached for comment, may have been a Soviet agent. But Norwegian officials disagree. "His motivation, he says, was to get the sale for a business that was in desperate shape," said Tore Johnsen, who heads the Norwegian investigation.

"And we have found nothing to indicate that he is not telling the truth about why he did what he did."

The deal was sealed in Moscow on April 24, 1981, with the signing of two contracts.

The first, calling for the delivery of four unspecified milling machines, along with services and spare parts for five years, was between Tekhnimport and C. Itoh & Co., Tokyo's standard export broker.

"C. Itoh handles pretty routine stuff that doesn't raise any warning flags," one American investigator said, explaining why Wako Koei, which deals extensively with Vietnam and other suspect destinations, was paid a finder's fee and dismissed. "This was the beginning of the concealment effort."

The contract was witnessed by the export manager of Toshiba Machine, according to officials of Toshiba's corporate parent.

The second contract was with Kongsberg Trade for slightly more than \$2 million, enough for a NC-2000 numerical controller, the computer that guides the system, and a service agreement.

On May 19, in Tokyo, Toshiba applied to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for a permit to ship a machine called a TDP-70-110. In a detail apparently overlooked by the Japanese authorities, this model is mentioned nowhere in Toshiba's sales brochures. Toshiba said the tool was limited to two axes, well within the COCOM rules.

The machinery, Toshiba said, was going to be used for a civilian purpose: improving the electric power utility in Leningrad.

None of the Trade Ministry's 30 export-control inspectors, who reviewed 200,000 applications a year, questioned the permit. Apparently customs did not notice that the machine shipped was a different model.

A senior Japanese official in the Foreign Ministry said that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry had simply trusted that a company with which it had long and close ties was telling the truth. "This is the first case where the trust relationship between industry and government completely collapsed," the official said.

A year later Mr. Green applied to the Norwegian Trade Ministry to export a numerical controller that Kongsberg specifically manufactures for Soviet-bloc trade because it can be used only in less sophisticated two-axis milling machines.

In fact, investigators say, he had made an oral agreement with the Soviet Union to ship a variant of the computer that could control a nine-axis machine. The difference between the two models lies in microcircuitry; no customs official would be able to tell the difference.

Investigators disagree about whether top officials of Kongsberg knew or should have known about the deal. More than half a dozen Kongsberg employees were interviewed, including technicians who traveled to Moscow. But last week the Norwegian police let the statute of limitations on the diversion expire without pressing further charges.

U.S. officials, noting that Kongsberg is essentially run by Norway's Defense Ministry, say it is inconceivable that the company's leadership was unaware of any sensitive shipment to the Soviet Union. On Capitol Hill and at the Pentagon there have been calls for more arrests and dismissals.

Norwegian officials respond that most of Kongsberg's top officers at the time were dismissed in 1986 because of the company's troubled financial condition.

The equipment shipments, the falsified export licenses and the many visits to Leningrad apparently all went undetected by Western intelligence agencies until 1986. Now investigators cannot even agree about how the scheme was finally uncovered.

According to the Japanese, the break came in December 1985, when Kazuo Kumagai, the Moscow office manager of the Wako Koei trading firm, told officials of Wako and Toshiba Machine that he would disclose the story of the illegal exports unless he was paid to remain silent.

When he got nowhere, he carried out his threat by writing a letter to C. Itoh in Paris. That information was sent to the United States and eventually relayed to Japan.

At Toshiba, Mr. Watanabe said the Toshiba Corp. had never received a

threat from Mr. Kumagai, but he said he could not speak for Toshiba Machine, the subsidiary.

Pentagon officials tell a different story. They say there was no letter that they know about; instead a series of clues, which they will not describe, led them to discover the deception and inform the Japanese.

"It was more a case of putting together a Chinese puzzle," Mr. Bryen said.

Outside intelligence experts say the U.S. Navy may have come across the first clue by noticing the fainter sounds of new Soviet propellers. Others contend that it is too soon for many of those propellers to have been installed on submarines.

In any event, the Japanese moved slowly throughout 1986. "We really couldn't believe that a reputable company like Toshiba could do such a thing," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

Another Japanese official added that "the Americans did not apply much pressure" until Mr. Bryen and Fred C. Ikle, the undersecretary of defense for policy, went to Tokyo in December and described the deception in detail. Japan asked for more documentation, and it was not until Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger complained to Japan's Defense Agency that a full investigation began.

Early in May, soon after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was briefed about the incident before a visit to Washington, Japanese police raided Toshiba Machine's offices and carried away heaps of paperwork. On May 15 Toshiba Machine's president, Kazuo Iimura, resigned, a move apparently demanded by Mr. Watanabe.

After days of interrogation, Mr. Hayashi and another Toshiba Machine executive were arrested. Half a dozen more arrests are expected.

On June 5, two more Toshiba Machine executives, Yasuhiro Matsuzaki, the head of overseas operations in 1982, and Goro Yasuda, the head of the machine tool division at that time, also resigned.

Meanwhile, Japan has imposed relatively tough sanctions. Toshiba Machine has been ordered to suspend all exports to 14 Communist countries for a year. The company says that it expects losses of \$100 million in its present fiscal year. C. Itoh, the trading firm, was banned from machine tool exports to Communist nations for three months.

"Short of driving Toshiba into bankruptcy, I think they were the toughest sanctions we could take," a Foreign Ministry official said.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has delayed awarding contracts to Toshiba and Kongsberg, including a \$100 million order Toshiba is seeking to provide the Air Force with portable computers.

Pentagon officials say neither company should expect to sign contracts until responsibility for the loss is sorted out. "This time," one Pentagon investigator declared, "we are going to hang these people in public."

(Clyde Haberman and Steve Lohr contributed to this report.)

NATO: Allies Back A-Missile Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

um-range missiles outside Europe. Moscow and Washington are discussing terms for a meeting between Mr. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. A U.S. official said the meeting could take place as early as the first two weeks of July.

Lord Carrington, the secretary general of NATO, said in a speech Wednesday that the new approach of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, requires "a new degree of tactical flexibility" that NATO nations "have not been called upon to demonstrate before."

The NATO statement called on the Soviet Union to eliminate its medium-range missiles in Asia as well as Europe, though Western officials said this was not a requirement for a treaty.

It also said a global ban on U.S. and Soviet short-range missiles would exempt West Germany's 72 Pershing I-A missiles.

Reflecting U.S. priorities, the NATO statement stressed the "prime importance" of making deep cuts in strategic long-range arms, which are the subject of parallel talks.

The statement said the alliance should discuss eliminating chemical weapons as well as reducing conventional forces. But it gave little emphasis to any need for talks on battlefield nuclear weapons.

Britain and the United States do not favor talks to limit battlefield weapons. The West German government wanted a reference to the possibility of such talks in order to assure its public that the West would not ignore the problem of very short range weapons that could hit West German territory.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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LEGAL SERVICES
US LAWYER, FORMER JUDGE, and former prosecutor, William M. Shultz, 11 rue de la Gare, 100. Tel. 01-22-14-17-17. 1477. Ligne de Paris 47 29 62 22.

ARTS / LEISURE

The China Treasure Trade War



Earthenware court lady, Tang dynasty (8th century).

International Herald Tribune
LONDON—The 9th of June will be remembered as a symbolic date in the ongoing contest between auction houses and the trade. The battlefield was Chinese art, the undisputed winner the trade.

Souren Melikian

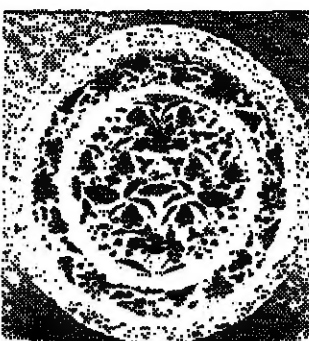
lots. On the cover, the standing figure of a man painted in the three-color glaze combination — San Cai — typical of eighth-century Tang pottery now much sought after, made it look good, and Sotheby's took in £1.46 million (\$2.42 million).

But by the evening of the same day, Giuseppe Eskenazi, one of the world's two or three leading dealers in Chinese art, had left Sotheby's far behind. His sales totaled £1.98 million from a catalogue of only 41 lots, and that on the first day of a selling exhibition scheduled to last through July 3.

Interestingly, the Eskenazi catalogue cover also shows a piece of Tang pottery — a detail of a large camel of the eighth-century. The standing figure adorning Sotheby's catalogue cover was sold for a moderate £22,000 to Alan Hartman, the New York dealer. It is a rare piece with a superbly molded face, but it suffers from substantial repair. Eskenazi's camel sold at more than 10 times the price — £225,000. That too went to New York, but the buyer was a collector. The camel is even rarer than the standing man — one other example has been recorded and published several times in Japanese scholarly catalogues and journals. Above all it is remarkably well-preserved. In short the camel is of museum quality.

That, as much as the impressive sales figure, is the most striking aspect of Eskenazi's achievement — about half the exhibition pieces qualify as museum objects of the first rank. A small group of metal-

In this field at least the auction houses have a lot to learn from the trade.



Rare 14th century blue and white dish, £132,000.

work once graced the Hakutsuru Museum in Kobe, which sold them before World War II. Such was the case with a suspension silver incense burner of which the two outer semi-spherical halves, five centimeters (about two inches) in diameter, are decorated with openwork scrolling patterns. Only a handful of related objects are in Chinese and Western museums, and none has ever turned up at auction. A European collector was only too glad to pay the £170,000 it took to acquire this bauble. From the Hakutsuru again came a Tang silver cup of the eighth century, which with rhythmic scrolling design which was bought on behalf of a Japanese collector for £20,000, while a silver stem-cup, also ex-Hakutsuru, went to a Chinese collector from Hong Kong.

The quality of many objects in the exhibition was further proved by the purchases actually made by some of the greatest museums of

Far Eastern art. The Cleveland Museum of Art acquired one of two pottery Tang ewers in the exhibition. So far, this particular model, with horizontally grooved spherical body, has been known from only one piece in the Tenri Sankokan Museum in Japan.

Surprisingly, the Cleveland Museum settled for the less appealing of the two. This one had been repaired — although invisibly. Its color glazes create a striped effect alternately green, cream and honey over the horizontal grooves, instead of the singularly more beautiful trellis effect in green and honey on the otherwise identical ewer which, in addition, is unbroken. True, the Cleveland Museum paid "only" £42,000 for its ewer, while it would have had to cough up £95,000 for the other.

By far the most impressive pieces of sculpture in museum terms were a pair of pottery guardians known after their Sanskrit name, as Lokapalas. These are represented as warriors in armor triumphantly standing on the bodies of animals, a humped bull and a beast of sorts rolling over on its back. Their large size — 103.5 and 106 centimeters respectively — and their superb green, honey and ivory glazes, which retain pristine brilliance and have flaked slightly on the bases only, make the pair the most sensational lot of Tang ceramic sculpture on the market in recent years. The one possible exception would be the camel sold at Sotheby's in New York in December 1984. At £250,000 the pair of standing guardians was cheap, given current market conditions. There is some irony in the fact that the season's bargain went to one of the world's richest museums — the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts.

Institutions were not alone in pouncing on the best. A Tokyo collector, described by those who know his objects as the foremost collector of Buddhist sculpture in the world, got two gilded bronzes, the figure of a seated Buddha, his finger raised in the gesture of teach-



One of a pair of Lokapalas (guardian figures) Tang dynasty: "a sensational lot," sold at £250,000.

Confused State Of the Art

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Undaunted by the near impossibility of presenting a significant and really coherent overview of a subject as elusive as "the last 10 years of contemporary art," the Centre Pompidou, celebrating its 10th anniversary, has given three young curators a free rein with the subject. They have mustered about 200 works by 60 artists, plus a long roster of video people who together are supposed to epitomize the rather fuzzy tail end of our age.

They are gathered on two floors of the building under a title borrowed from Baudelaire, "L'Époque, la mode, la morale, la passion," and presented in a catalogue that is the usual imposing tome weighing about three kilos and containing reams of even weightier prose. One nugget culled among countless others: "The apparition of Mario Merz's 'igloo' in 1968 is an event of major importance: the formal and speculative dialectics of the horizontal and the vertical are adjoined."

Resisting the impulse to adjourn sine die that this sort of stuff can bring on, the visitor comes across a video interview of a portentous gentleman, (not identified on the screen), who explains that the recent rise of semantics has led to the dominance of the sign in our perception of art, as a consequence of which art and advertising can today be considered as more or less equivalent forms. This is fashionable intellectual banter, of course, which reveals how utterly confused the status of art has become.

The show does not confirm this as much as one might expect, and it includes an international selection of broadly varying merits — from the impressive to the merely dreadful. It opens with a very fine late Dubuffet and some de Koonings which, together with recent big black paintings by Pierre Soulages, are no doubt meant to be seen as the august patrons of what follows.

The selection is extremely diverse. Georg Baselitz is represented by some very large and impressive lineoleum prints of the usual upside-down figures; Anselm Kiefer, with a number of big works thick with earth and straw, one of which includes an airplane propeller and half a dozen heavy stones hanging from the top of the painting; Julian Schnabel by a predictably large canvas showing the tormented features of Antonin Artaud — an instance in which the artist's large scale is entirely justified (Artaud, after all, is one of the chosen patrons of our age); Barry Flanagan by a 6-foot-tall leaping hare in bronze; Robert Grosvenor by large constructions of corrugated iron sheets that achieve an unlikely monumentality, and Tony Cragg by fragments of plastic recovered from the garbage and grouped in clusters of like color piled together or assembled on the wall so as to evoke the silhouette of some familiar object such as a plastic bottle.

In an utterly different key, one will come across the works of such minimalists as the Americans Don Judd (factory built boxes) and Robert Ryman (neutral white



From Tony Cragg's assembly of garbage fragments.

squares), or the Frenchmen François Morellet (random, straight lines) and Jean-Pierre Raynaud (white ceramic tiles).

Next to these you have the usual dreary stars of the French school, some of whom have been devoting the best years of their lives to displaying the marks of a number 50 brush applied to canvas at 30-centimeter (12-inch) intervals (Niele Toroni) or to presenting a refrigerator set on top of a safe (Bernard Lavier) and finding critics to invoke Marcel Duchamp and his "ready-mades" as authority for this sort of platitudinous rebash.

The so-called Italian trans-avant-garde is there, and so are Gilbert & George with their usual sanctimonious banalities expressed by means of photographs treated in the manner of stained glass. The absence, on the other hand, of some outstanding young Spanish artists who are in every way equal to the big guns of German or American art is rather surprising. One may, indeed, be perplexed when it comes to deciding what determines an artist's inclusion in the avant-garde today. It is no doubt a matter of having the right sort of flourish, an aggressive strategy combined with successful packaging. In the realm of ideas or of style, however, anything goes. There is no doubt something likeable, or forceful, or compelling, or engaging or at the very least relevant in much of what is being shown, but the qualities that are apparent in such works are surprisingly divergent and the curators themselves are aware that there is no single avant-garde trend.

As one of them, Bernard Blistene, puts it: "To the extent that the show actually has a theme, it is 'the end of the movements, the hybrid, History, the failure of models and of categories.'" And he concludes: "In my view this decade demonstrates that everything is possible — but to what purpose?"

To what purpose indeed, this is the urgent question that has not yet been properly tackled, though each artist, faced with the task of producing something relevant in an age of confusion, must naturally assume that he has the answer.

The exhibition runs through Aug. 17.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

ERNST VAN LEYDEN

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ing (£125,000) and a standing bodhisattva (£90,000). Another Japanese collector bought two astonishing earthenware figures of Tang court attendants. The man and the woman of outstanding sculptural quality, clearly from the same artist's hand, went for £110,000 and £80,000.

In startling contrast to Eskenazi's treasure, Sotheby's auction looked unaccountably cluttered with indifferent objects. Even the two most expensive lots were unimpressive. It takes a conditioned admiration for big prices to call the two pieces "magnificent Tang pottery horses," as did a London daily.

Both came from the estate of the late Countess Mona von Bismarck, which may have further prompted such praise. The first horse, which sold for £275,000, is not only as dull as they come but badly broken. The other piece, a £165,000 haridan bought by a well-known New York dealer, probably qualifies as a world record in Tang artistic failure — the small head is grotesquely out of scale with the hefty neck and rather oddly craned sideways. The best modeled horse in Sotheby's sale, with wonderful lively eyes and palpitating nostrils, was one ridden by a court lady in the posture of a polo player. Relatively small and covered with a creamy glaze, slightly soiled, it went for £15,400.

Above all, the fine horse was drowned in a sea of mediocrity. Sotheby's sale had just too much of the spillover of the recent illicit digging that has been plaguing China. This could mean the dulllest kind of Yingqing pottery, such as a dish of the Yuan dynasty with molded decoration under a white glaze that should have had a delicate blue undertone but was instead a drab, mat white, bought in at £2,000 against an absurd £6,000-8,000 estimate. Or it could apply to some very nasty pottery from Henan province, which can be so beautiful when at its best. A pear-shaped vase is described as having

"lustrous black glaze splashed on each side in russet." Greasy lacquer black would be a better wording. Not surprisingly, the vase, again, failed to sell at £2,300 against a £4,000-6,000 estimate.

It must be added in fairness that Christie's record the day before was worse, its lack of selectiveness being reflected in a 29 percent failure rate against only 14 percent in Sotheby's auction.

Indeed, given the number of duds, the two houses did rather well. It is nonsense to talk about a difficult time for the Chinese market when the objects offered are so unappealing as to deter the greenest beginner. In such a context the best will occasionally suffer. An admirable blue-and-white dish of the 14th century, uncharacteristically undervalued by Sotheby's, was inexpensive at £132,000. The dish was snatched by a brilliant, upcoming dealer, George Lee, the nephew of the late Sammy Lee of Hong Kong, who now owns the Dajindao gallery in Tokyo. Lee bought the other two great lots in Sotheby's sale, an important red lacquer dish and a wonderful white glazed bottle, described as 10th century, but which may well be later by a century or two. These respectively went for £24,200 and £35,200.

At wide intervals, a very few simple but marvelous objects could be had at bargain prices. A 15th-century white glazed stem-cup, a sheer masterpiece in the Chinese mandarin taste at its highest, was a giveaway at £3,300 — Lally got that with the merest flicker of a smile that said more about the price than any commentary.

In this field at least, auction houses have a lot to learn from the trade. True, some of their best people have gone over to the other side: Two years ago Lally, one of the best connoisseurs of Chinese art, was still sitting on York Avenue at 72d — as president of Sotheby's North America.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
CTElev	4072	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
PanAm	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
Deere	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
AT&T	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
AT&T	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
AT&T	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
AT&T	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
AT&T	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
AT&T	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+
AT&T	2012	29 1/2	29 1/2	+

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. close	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. close	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

AMEX Diary				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

NYSE Diary				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

NASDAQ Diary				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

NYSE Higher on Trade Data

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday in moderate trading, buoyed by better-than-anticipated reports on the U.S. trade deficit and inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which has advanced every day so far this week, was up 17.60 to 2,377.73. For the week, the index gained 51.56 points.

Volume amounted to about 174.77 million shares, up from 138.86 million on Thursday. Advancing issues led declining ones by a 2-1 ratio.

Prices were up in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

News that the U.S. trade deficit stood at a narrower-than-anticipated \$13.32 billion in April strengthened the dollar and encouraged equity investors. A 0.3 percent rise in producer prices in May calmed fears on inflation, which already had been subsiding in recent weeks.

Dennis Jarrett, a technical analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co., said that enthusiasm about the trade deficit figures and producer price index gave bond and stock prices a lift.

But Mr. Jarrett called the market "slightly overbought" and said it could give back some of its gains. He said that the market might experience periods of weakness next week before turning on an "intermediate-term upturn" that he predicted would send the Dow up to 2,600 within six months.

"It was the economic numbers reported this morning and the fact that the dollar is behaving more consistently than it has in a long time that got this market going," on analyst said.

"For the week, we had a good bond market on balance, a good currency market on balance and we got through the Venice economic summit without our president tripping up," said Alfred Goldman of St. Louis-based A.G. Edwards & Sons. But, he noted, "the market is not overweighed with enthusiasm. This is not a young bull market and investors realize they have to approach it with more caution than the last six months ago or five years ago when the bull began running."

Compania Telefonica led the actives in its first official day of trading on the NYSE. The stock closed unchanged at 22 1/2.

Singer Co.'s shares skidded 4 1/2 points to 40 1/2 in active trading after the company announced it would take a second-quarter pre-tax charge of \$45 million to cover cost overruns on defense electronics programs under development. As a result, analysts said they were lowering 1987 earnings estimates and lowering or reviewing 1988 projections. Judy Comeau, an analyst at Goldman Sachs, said she lowered her 1987 estimate to \$2.4 a share from \$3.75.

Pennzoil's announcement that it was considering spinning off some of its subsidiaries as a way to maximize shareholder value provided its stock with a boost. It rose 2 1/2 to 86 1/2.

Other oil stocks rose amid slight gains in spot crude oil prices. Exxon rose 1 1/2 to 89 1/2. It was recommended by Shearson on Thursday. Mobil gained 1/2 to 49 1/2 and Texaco 1/2 to 39.

Food stocks rose after William McGuire, Merrill Lynch analyst, reiterated a generally positive stance on the group, emphasizing expectations for lower commodity prices and an increase in takeover speculation in the industry.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000

(Continued on next page)

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises Sharply on U.S. Inflation, Trade Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Friday in New York and Europe in active trading, bolstered by U.S. government reports on inflation and trade.

The Labor Department reported Friday that wholesale prices rose only 0.3 percent in May after a 0.7 percent increase in April. The Commerce Department reported that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed slightly in April, to \$13.32 billion from \$13.63 in March.

The producer price figures, which were better than expected, particularly boosted the dollar. The figures are an indication that inflation in the United States has slowed.

"Activity centered on the U.S. trade figures and the Producer Price Index," said Garry Mackrell, regional treasurer for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. "The trade number was much in line with expectations. So the market seemed to focus more on the

London Dollar Rates

Coin	Fr.	Th.
Deutsche mark	1.8110	1.7935
Pound sterling	1.4325	1.4112
Japanese yen	143.90	142.40
Swiss franc	1.4895	1.4827
French franc	6.8475	6.8400

Source: Reuters

PPI result, which was optimistic and a fairly good figure.

Although the trade figure was not a great improvement on March, dealers said the market believed that a further reduction of the deficit was likely in May.

The dollar rose in New York to 1.8105 Deutsche marks from 1.7925 at Thursday's close, to 143.95 yen from 142.35, to 6.8400 French francs from 6.8910, and to 1.4895 Swiss francs from 1.4830.

It also gained on the British pound, which closed in New York at \$1.6525, compared with \$1.6640 at Thursday's close.

A surging domestic bond market also favored the dollar, dealers said, but the massive trade and budget deficits that still hobble the

U.S. economy will make it difficult for the dollar to go much higher.

There is also a question of whether central banks would be willing to allow the dollar to gather momentum, they said. Traders recalled that the Federal Reserve sold dollars in late March when the currency rose above 1.87 DM.

The dollar closed in London at 1.8110 DM, up from 1.7935 DM at Thursday's close, and at 143.90 yen, up from 142.40. It also rose against the pound, which closed at \$1.6525, compared with \$1.6640 at Thursday's close.

Some dealers in London expressed surprise at the strength of the dollar's gain on the economic data. They said the dollar was also boosted by profit-taking in sterling after Thursday's general election in Britain.

The pound ended unchanged in London at 73.4 on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, despite the landslide victory by the Conservative Party in the elections.

Before the election, the pound

had already been buoyant as opinion polls consistently predicted victory for the governing party, so many operators had already discounted the result, dealers said.

An immediate rush of foreign funds into sterling, predicted by some analysts, failed to materialize so profit-taking curbed the day's advances, as did fear of Bank of England intervention as the pound neared 3 DM, dealers said. It closed higher against the mark in London at 2.9880, after Thursday's 2.9783.

Dealers were divided about the prospects for further sterling gains but most said that now election speculation was over trading should return to fundamentals.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7973 DM, almost unchanged from 1.7970 at Thursday's fixing, and in Paris at 6.0060 French francs, unchanged.

It closed in Zurich at 1.4965 Swiss francs, up from 1.4848.

(Reuters, UPI)

Brazil to Freeze Prices, Devalue, Sarney Aide Says

United Press International

BRASILIA — President José Sarney will order a price freeze and a currency devaluation to fight Brazil's 1,000 percent inflation rate and help pay interest on its \$111 billion foreign debt, a senior aide said Friday.

The aide, who asked not to be named, said Mr. Sarney and Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira were finishing a series of emergency decrees, to be announced "imminently."

"It's virtually certain the freeze will be for 90 days," the aide said. The devaluation is expected to be 10 percent.

Prices have risen dramatically since last year. Economists predicted official figures will show May's inflation rate was at least 25 percent, the equivalent of 1.355 percent a year.

Japanese Stock Futures Off to Slow Start

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's first attempt at stock-futures trading since 1945 is attracting few dealers, and interest is expected to remain weak for months, securities analysts say. The analysts said a high exchange tax on transactions was making it hard for even expert dealers to turn a profit when trading contracts in the Osaka Futures 50, based on a basket of 50 shares on the Osaka Stock Exchange. Trading began Tuesday.

"The tax is so high, the contract price has to move about 5 yen before you can get a profit," said an analyst at Daiwa Securities Co. "It is very difficult."

The active near-September contract traded Friday in a 7.75-yen range, between 1,443.0 and 1,455.5 (\$10.15 and \$10.10).

Analysts said that the contract had attracted mainly Japanese securities houses. They said big institutional investors had almost completely ignored it.

Inaugural trading volume on Tuesday was 5,000 contracts, as securities houses looked to place orders. But interest has since tailed

off and turnover on Friday was only 317 transactions. "There were periods today when nothing would be traded for 15 to 20 minutes," said an official at the Osaka Stock Exchange. Some analysts said the trading rules had not been adequately explained.

The tax on sales and purchases is the main deterrent to investors.

planned, leaving some potential investors confused and sitting on the sidelines.

"We are waiting for a raw explanation of the rules on accounting for trust banks," said an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co., one of two foreign companies that joined the Osaka exchange expressly to trade the Futures 50 contracts.

Traders said neither trust banks nor insurance companies were trading the futures with much enthusiasm. Powerful special-fund

trusts also are showing little interest. But the 0.2 percent exchange tax on both the purchase and the sale of contracts is the main deterrent to prospective investors, dealers said. Buying and selling one contract would cost investors 0.4 percent of the contract price of about 70 million yen.

If the securities exchange tax is reduced to 0.0125 percent, then I believe volume would increase significantly and Osaka futures would become a viable trading instrument," said a dealer from Salomon Brothers, Asia, the other foreign member of the Osaka exchange.

The securities exchange tax is part of a law that cannot be changed at least until the next parliamentary session, possibly in July, brokers said.

On Friday, the most actively traded near-September contract closed at 1,440.5 yen, down 0.5 yen from Thursday's close. The near-December contract closed at 1,445.0 yen, unchanged, with five contracts traded. The average price of the 50 shares underlying the contract closed at 1,412.8, up from 1,409.6.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. In The Associated Press

12 month High Low 2500 Div. Yld. P/E 50 Day High Low Close

12 month	High	Low	2500	Div.	Yld.	P/E	50 Day	High	Low	Close
ABN	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ACN	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ADN	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AEI	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AFN	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AGN	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AHN	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AIH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ALH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AMH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ANH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AOH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
APH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AQH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ARH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ASH	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ATN	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ATV	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ATW	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ATX	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ATY	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
ATZ	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT1	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT2	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT3	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT4	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT5	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT6	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT7	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT8	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT9	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00
AT0	1.00	0.95	1.00	0.05	5.0	20.0	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00

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200 years of American history. In the West of England.

Step inside Claverton Manor and you step back into America's past. Through a series of furnished rooms, the American Museum in Britain reconstructs a living picture of domestic life in America from the late seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries.

Additional galleries show the work of American craftsmen, while special exhibits are devoted to the American Indian, the Yankee whalers and how the West was Won. Outdoor displays include a colonial herb garden, a milliner's shop, a Conestoga wagon and an Indian Teepee.

Situated just two miles from the Georgian city of Bath, the American Museum in Britain is supported by friends and members on both sides of the Atlantic. Tax-deductible donations may be made through the Halcyon Foundation of New York.

So when you feel you've soaked up enough British culture and history, take a trip to the American Museum in Britain at Claverton Manor, Bath. And relive the lives of the people who helped make America great.

The Museum is open daily from 2-5pm (except Mondays) from March 28th - November 2nd; also open Bank Holidays and preceding Sundays 11am-5pm. Further details may be obtained from: The Secretary, The American Museum in Britain, Claverton Manor, Bath, Tel: (0225) 60503.

The American Museum in Britain

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British Group Begins Offer for JWT

NEW YORK — WPP Group PLC, a British marketing company, began a cash tender offer of \$432 million for JWT Group Inc. on Friday after the advertising giant did not respond to a request to negotiate on an acquisition proposal.

Troubled JWT Group had said it was evaluating its options after WPP disclosed on Wednesday that it was prepared to make a tender offer of \$45 for each of JWT's 9.6 million common shares.

WPP Group's chief executive, Martin S. Sorrell, had asked Don Johnston, chairman of JWT

Group, to tell him by 4 P.M. Thursday whether he was willing to negotiate on the proposal, but the deadline passed without a reply.

In Friday's announcement, WPP said it remained "prepared to enter into negotiation with JWT."

On Wall Street, some investors appeared to believe the bidding for JWT might go higher. In early trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange, JWT was up \$1.25 a share to \$50.25.

WPP Group said it was making the offer through its Owl Group Inc. subsidiary, which the company said earlier owns about 5 percent of JWT's shares.

The tender offer will expire July 10 and is subject to, among other things, elimination of JWT's "fair price" provision intended to inhibit takeover.

London-based WPP is a marketing service company with interests in sales promotion, incentives and audiovisual communications.

The \$130 million in revenue it expects this year is only a fifth of the nearly \$650 million in revenue that JWT Group had in 1986.

But JWT has performed below expectations in financial terms. It owns J. Walter Thompson Co., the fourth-biggest U.S. advertising concern, and also has interests in public relations and market research.

Pennzoil Weighs Spin-Off of Some Subsidiaries

HOUSTON — Pennzoil Co. said Friday it is considering spinning off some subsidiaries as a way to maximize shareholder value.

A Pennzoil spokesman, Mike Gentry, said the identity and the number of operations to be spun off was not certain. "We have talked about it, but nothing is definite," he said.

He declined to comment on speculation that Pennzoil might sell some units to Texaco Inc. as a way of settling the \$10.3 billion in damages Texaco owes Pennzoil.

"We can't comment with what is going between us and Texaco, but there has been speculation that the spin-off might be used as some sort of settlement," Mr. Gentry said.

Pennzoil was trading at \$86.75, up \$2.25, in early trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange.

10 Japanese Banks Expected To Increase Capital Reserves

TOKYO — Ten leading Japanese banks are planning to issue new stock and convertible bonds worth 1 trillion yen (\$7 billion) to boost their capital reserves, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Friday.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., one of the 10, confirmed that it would increase its capital by 200 billion yen through the issue of shares in September to existing shareholders. A spokesman said the bank would issue 105.57 million shares, at the rate of 1 new share for every 20 held, to shareholders of record on July 31. The price will be 2,100 yen a share.

The Tokyo financial newspaper said three leading trust banks — Sumitomo Trust & Banking, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank and Sanwa Bank — were expected to raise funds on capital markets in August.

Six others — Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Fuji Bank, Sanwa Bank and Sanwa Bank — are expected to raise funds in September, the paper said.

Spokesmen for Long-Term Credit Bank, Fuji Bank, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank and Sanwa Bank said they were studying such moves but that no decisions had been made.

Mitsubishi Bank and Sumitomo Bank declined comment.

The newspaper said the 10 banks would raise their reserve ratios by around 0.5 percentage points, with a total capital increase of 750 billion yen and 250 billion yen in convertible bonds.

In a bid to boost foreign competition, the Finance Ministry recently set guidelines to raise the reserve ratios of domestic banks to 4 percent — 6 percent for banks with overseas branches — by fiscal 1990.

Major Japanese city banks lowered their ratios by 0.1 to 0.2 point in the fiscal year ended March 31, to less than 3 percent.

Price Set for Societe Generale

PARIS — The French government has set a share price of 407 francs (about \$68) for banking group Societe Generale, which will be sold to the public on Monday.

The Finance Ministry said Friday that it set a minimum value of 21.5 billion francs on the group. Some stock market sources earlier this month had predicted an offering price of 410 to 430 francs a share.

Societe Generale, which was nationalized after World War II, is the third-largest French commercial bank.

A total of 45.71 million shares held by the state will be sold, and 9.3 million preferential investment certificates that are already held by the public will be exchanged for shares.

The government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac aims to place 65 state companies in private hands by 1991. Privatizations so far have been hugely oversubscribed.

The offering for Compagnie Financiere Paribas banking group in January was nearly 40 times oversubscribed. Investors were allotted a maximum four shares each after promised 10.

The government hopes to raise a total of about \$50 billion from the sale of state-owned companies, helping it to make tax cuts while also curbing state expenditure.

AGA Obtains Majority Stake In French Gas Firm Duffour

By Juris Kaza
STOCKHOLM — AGA AB, the Swedish industrial gas group, said Friday that it had obtained control of the French industrial gas company Duffour & Igon.

Lars Salomon, AGA's vice president and regional manager for Europe said, "We expect the majority of the remaining shares to come in under a bid of 4,410 francs (about \$737) per share that expires June 24."

Although Duffour & Igon ini-

tially did not want to be acquired by outsiders, the board recently recommended that shareholders accept AGA's offer, which valued the company at 587 million francs.

Duffour is the second-largest French gas company after Air Liquide, with a market share of 8 percent.

AGA's holdings in the company passed the 50 percent mark when it purchased 11 percent of the company's shares held by Carba Holding of Switzerland and 2 percent held by the French company's own employee share fund.

MALAYSIA: Jolted by Recession, Ethnic Majority Rethinks Insular Policy

(Continued from first finance page)

figures, compared with 1 percent when the NEP was promulgated.

Two years ago, however, the unthinkable happened. Commodity prices plunged by 30 to 60 percent while demand softened for leading manufactured exports such as semiconductors. Malaysia's highly nationalist ambitions were suddenly far out of line with its financial resources.

As export earnings fell, foreign debt mounted as a proportion of GNP. With external obligations now at \$20 billion, debt service accounts for almost one-fifth of the nation's hard-currency revenues.

As the ravages of recession spread, both the property and stock markets collapsed. Bankruptcies mounted, the banking sector was destabilized and the local currency, the ringgit, required steady central bank support.

As significant as any of these

developments, however, was a one-third drop in capital investment in 1985 and a further decline of 9 percent last year. This was blamed only partly on the recession; officials acknowledge that an uncertain climate for non-Malay investors had finally begun to take its toll.

Few economists expect the high-growth days of the last decade to return to Malaysia in the foreseeable future. But there is a widespread belief that the worst might finally be over.

Commodity prices have firmed steadily since the last quarter of 1987, and development spending planned for the rest of the decade has been cut by one-third, enabling the government to contain debt roughly at current levels.

Bank Negara, the central bank, now expects a modest surplus this year in the current account, the balance between export revenues

and external payments for goods and services. It would be the nation's first such surplus in six years.

At issue now is how quickly the nation will recover. For many economists and executives, the long-term revitalization of the economy hinges chiefly on how extensively the New Economic Policy is revamped or simply put aside.

The policy still enjoys enthusiastic support among many Malay organizations, which identify it with the maintenance of bumiputera political power. There is a growing desire among all ethnic groups, however, for the nation to accept the recession as a point of transformation in its approach to economic regulation and official intervention.

The government has already announced new investment criteria intended to boost foreign capital commitments. Among other things,

investors whose enterprises are concentrated in export industries will not be subject to corporate restructuring as the new economic policy would normally require.

This week the Trade and Industry Ministry indicated that additional liberalization measures centering on tax exemptions are to be applied in the near future.

"It's a different world now," a government economist said. "It's an investor's market, and we have to compete along with nations that don't suffer from the imbalances we have."

To the comfort of many, Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad has stated publicly that the new economic policy is to be held "in abeyance." Reflecting the political sensitivity of the issue, however, moves to liberalize the policy have not been extended to local Chinese investors.

First Chicago Bank Adds \$800 Million to Reserve

CHICAGO — First Chicago Corp. said Friday that it is adding \$800 million to its reserve for potential loan losses, which will result in a net loss of about \$700 million in the second quarter and one of \$420 million to \$450 million for the full year.

First Chicago, the 11th-largest U.S. bank group and parent of First National Bank of Chicago, linked the move to Brazil's suspension of interest payments, recent moves by other money center banks and First National's plans to swap or sell some loans.

Euro-Commercial Paper

June 12				
15-45 days				
Issuer	Matd	Amtd	Bid	Ask
Bank of America	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Montreal	29/4	80	6.95	6.85
Bank of Paris	29/4	80	7.24	7.18
Bank of Spain	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Sweden	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Switzerland	29/4	80	7.00	6.95
Bank of the Netherlands	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Belgium	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Luxembourg	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Italy	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Greece	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Portugal	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Ireland	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Denmark	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Norway	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Finland	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Austria	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Czech Republic	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Slovakia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Hungary	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Poland	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Romania	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Bulgaria	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Yugoslavia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Albania	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Macedonia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Serbia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Montenegro	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Croatia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Slovenia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Hungary	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Poland	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Romania	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Bulgaria	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Yugoslavia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Albania	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Macedonia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Serbia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Montenegro	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Croatia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Slovenia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Hungary	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Poland	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Romania	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Bulgaria	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Yugoslavia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Albania	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Macedonia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Serbia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Montenegro	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Croatia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Slovenia	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Hungary	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
Bank of Poland	29/4	80	7.15	7.10
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SPORTS

For These Boys of Summer, You're a Rookie at 60

By Michael Winier
New York Times Service

WOODMERE, N.Y. — At 72, after a decade in the Long Island Senior Softball Association, Mike Gurro knows how things are. "The young guys come in, they push you out," he said. "You know, they play the guys 62, 63. All us old guys know that. We understand guys in their 60s are faster."

For a while, the retired Levittown bus driver knocked around from team to team. "You don't get forced out, they just start to send you to different positions than you're used to," Gurro said. "Right field, then designated hitter, pinch hitter. That sort of wears you down. You want to play — you don't want to sit."

This year, Gurro got new life. He caught on with an expansion team in the 60-and-over league — the 5-Towns YMHA Senior Stars. "I figure I've got another year or two," he said, "then I'll be pushed out."

It's a tough league for a new club. One day this past week 5-Towns played a doubleheader against Freeport, a top team. During warm-up Frank Gaeta of 5-Towns looked up at the guy on third base for Freeport, and said, "Any short guys on your team?"

As the game started, Marty Nudelmann, sitting on the bench for 5-Towns, said a positive attitude is key. "We never keep track of errors," he said, "just hits and runs. We don't mention the errors."

The second batter for Freeport hit a groundball by the 5-Towns first baseman. "That's an error," Nudelmann said.

Freeport batted a few more hits, and then the 5-Towns shortstop muffed a grounder. "Another error," Nudelmann said.

A little dribbler back to the mound that the 5-Towns pitcher couldn't bend for and Nu-

delmann said: "Three errors already! It's the first inning."

Fortunately, Bob Francois, 66, who keeps in shape by bowling in two leagues, caught three fly balls in left field, and 5-Towns trailed only 5-0 after one.

Stan Brill, 67, the manager, worked hard keeping them sharp. "Who's up next?" he asked Hal Segal, the scorekeeper.

"I told him three times he was up," Segal said. "I tapped him on the shoulder."

"You got to tell 'em four times," said the manager. "The memories aren't so good."

In the fourth, when yet another Freeport

"The young guys come in, they push you out. You know, they play the guys 62, 63."

— Mike Gurro, 72

player with 5-Towns Senior Stars

player reached third base, Gaeta, 5-Towns third baseman, looked up, smiled politely and said: "A lot of traffic here today."

"The difference so far," Segal said, "is we had five critical errors."

"Five?" said Tony Genero. "Five? We've had more than that."

"Those are only the errors I consider errors," Segal said. "I take into account age."

The final was 19-1. "We're going to do better the second game," Genero said. "I can feel it." The 5-Towns starter in Game 2 had control trouble, and in the first inning, with one out and five runs in, Brill, the manager, put himself in. He threw one pitch, got the

hitter to ground to Jerry Farano, who stepped on second and threw to first for a double play. The bench erupted: "That's a boy Stan! Stan the Man!"

"That's that relief!" Brill said. This brought 5-Towns back to life and with the help of a Bill Sheehy triple, they were only down 5-3 after one.

Freeport seemed insulted. They started scoring runs at will. "Is it 10 or 11 now?" someone on 5-Towns asked.

"Twelve," said Hal Leibowitz. "I wonder what their average age is." He thought a few Freeport guys looked 59.

Things started to go downhill. At the top of the fifth as Nudelmann went for the ball, his leg gave in and he fell. He took himself out. "I can't run," he said as he limped to the bench. "I told them that."

"You need a good chiropractor!" Leibowitz said. "I got a lady chiropractor. She's good."

Injuries are a very good topic of conversation. Marshall Rappaport can't lift his arm above his shoulder. Farano's back hasn't felt good from day one.

Freeport continued scoring, eventually reaching 28. "Twenty-eight!" said Manny Kanner. "They got 28? Does that include the first game too?"

But in the last inning, 5-Towns came alive. They scored several runs. They had Tony Genero on second with just one out. The bench was yelling: "Way to go, Tony! Wish someone was timing this!" Genero smiled.

He danced off second. Did he feel the Freeport shortstop, who took it and ran to second, doubling Genero off the bag. That fast, it was over. All was quiet for a moment. "I slipped," Genero said as he walked in. "I was awful. I was awful." The final was 28-10.

Ainge's 3-Pointers Help Keep Celtics Alive

BOSTON — Sometimes the little things tell you early just how a basketball game is going.

Take Boston's stay-alive 123-108 victory over Los Angeles in the fifth game of the National Basketball Association finals Thursday night. After the first period the teams were tied at 25 and there were no clues about how this game might turn. Then, in the second period, the little things started going the Celtics' way.

Byron Scott of the Lakers got a step on the Boston defense and drove for an in-your-face stuff, an exclamation point basket. It never

NBA FINALS: GAME 5

happened, though. He wound up jamming the rim instead of the basket and the Celtics made the Lakers pay for the oversight by spurting on a couple of baskets by Robert Parish and a 3-pointer by Larry Bird.

Just a little sign.

Then, on a scramble under the basket, the ball squirted out of bounds. The call could have gone either way. Jake O'Donnell, the referee, began signaling Laker ball, then caught himself and gave it to the Celtics instead.

Another little sign.

James Worthy of Los Angeles, timid after missing some early chances, had a wide open drive to the hoop. He decided on one dribble en route and the ball took off as if the Boston Garden floor was Astroturf instead of parquet.

Worthy looked a little bewildered by that turn of events. Later, though, he was downright mad. While he was engaging in some hand-to-hand warfare with Kevin McHale, the ball was stripped away from the Laker forward.

As the Celtics rushed downcourt to another basket, Worthy glared at Ed Rush, the other referee. He was at the time, wearing his protective eye goggles around his mouth, suggesting he had lost the ball in a less-than-forthright manner.

"I never comment after the game about the officiating," Worthy said



Danny Ainge maneuvering past Kareem Abdul-Jabbar during Boston's 123-108 victory over Los Angeles.

later. "Just say I was frustrated with the way things were going."

Just because Danny Ainge was burying five of six 3-point shots? Just because Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, perhaps caught up in Ainge's act, threw up a 3-point air ball? Just because Boston was en route to a 19-point lead after three quarters?

"It was one of those nights," said the Los Angeles coach, Pat Riley.

"We came in here prepared to win a championship, but the Celtics weren't going to allow that to happen on their floor. They have a lot of pride."

The best-of-seven series now goes back to Los Angeles, where the Lakers will have two chances to win their 10th NBA title and fourth of this decade. The sixth game will be Sunday in the Forum, where the

Lakers are 46-4 this season. If a seventh game is necessary, it will be Tuesday.

The Celtics, who are trying to become the first repeat champions since the 1969 Boston team, have lost six straight road games, including Lakers routs by 13 and 19 points in the first two games of the NBA championship series. The Celtics are trying to become the first team to survive a 3-1 deficit in the finals.

On Thursday, all five Boston starters scored over 20 points.

Dennis Johnson scored 25, Bird 23, McHale 22 and Parish and Ainge 21 each.

The Lakers were led by Earvin (Magic) Johnson with 29.

The man who killed the Lakers was Ainge, who played bombs-away from long range. His 3-point goals started with a buzzer-beating 40-foot (12.2-meter) shot at the end of the first half for a 63-48 Boston lead.

Then, after missing his first 22-foot bomb at the outset of the second half, he hit on four guided missile shots in a row, each one frustrating a Los Angeles attempt to catch up.

"The three-point shot can be devastating," Ainge said. "If you're open, it's not that difficult a shot. If you get a couple of them in a row, they try to get them back in a hurry and it throws them off their game."

Off their game the Lakers definitely were. Boston held a 46-40 rebounding advantage and moved the ball much better than Los Angeles. The Celtics had 33 assists to 16 for the Lakers and outshot them 52 percent to 45 percent. Boston also had an effective fast break while controlling the Lakers' running game by hitting its outside shots and dropping back quickly on defense.

The Celtics increased their lead to 96-77, their biggest of the game, at the end of the third quarter. Twice in the final period the Lakers came within eight points of the lead, the last on Abdul-Jabbar's sky hook that made the score 103-95.

Bell's Slam Extends Toronto's Winning Streak

United Press International

BALTIMORE — Baltimore Orioles fans have seen plenty of grand slam home runs lately, but they're not thrilled about it. Each one was hit by the visiting team.

George Bell of Toronto hit a grand slam, a solo home run and a run-scoring single against Baltimore on Thursday night, sending

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the Blue Jays to their ninth straight victory, 8-4. The previous night, the Boston Red Sox had hit two slams against Orioles pitching.

Bell tagged John Halaby for both shots as Baltimore needed its eighth consecutive loss. The grand slam was the fourth of Bell's career.

Bell leads the major leagues in home runs, with 23, and runs batted in, with 60. He has five homers this week.

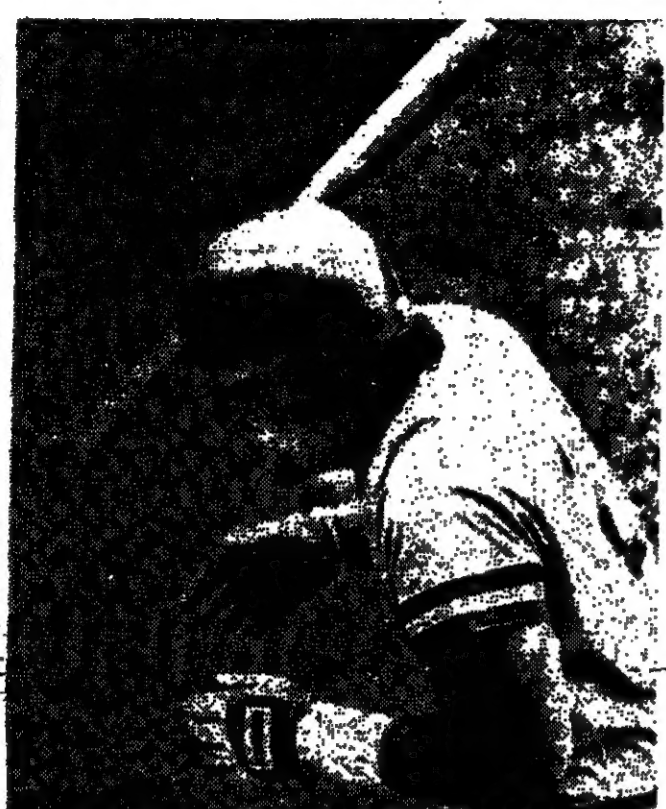
"Right now, it's his world, and we're just tagging along," said Toronto's other slugging outfielder, Jesse Barfield.

The victory tied the Blue Jays' club record for consecutive triumphs. They are in first place in the American League East.

Toronto took a 2-0 lead in the first inning on an infield out by Barfield and Bell's first homer of the game. Fred Lynn pulled Baltimore within 2-1 in the fourth inning with a home run.

In the fifth, Tony Fernandez tripled with two out and Rance Mulliniks and Barfield walked, loading the bases for Bell's blast.

In the Toronto seventh, Mulliniks singled and pinch runner Kelly Gruber advanced on a ground out. He took third on a wild pitch and scored on Bell's single.



OUCH — Bill Schroeder of Milwaukee losing the bat after being hit by a pitch from Detroit's Eric King. The play drove in the tie-breaking run in the Brewers' 8-5 victory.

In the bottom of the inning, Baltimore chased the Toronto starter, Joe Johnson. Cal Ripken Jr. singled, Larry Sheets singled and Ray Knight's double scored Ripken. Terry Kennedy greeted Jeff Musselman, the reliever, with an infield single, scoring Sheets. Mike Young

hit a home run, scoring Knight and Kennedy to make it 7-6.

But Gruber homered for Toronto in the ninth and Tom Henke stopped the Orioles in the final inning for his 11th save.

Larry Barnett, the home plate umpire, had ejected Cal Ripken, the Baltimore manager, in the eighth, apparently for arguing balls and strikes.

"The losing streak is tough, no question about that," Ripken said. "But they were out there battling. They battled and came back."

Brewers 8, Tigers 5: In Detroit, Eric King hit Milwaukee's Bill Schroeder with an 0-2 pitch with the bases loaded and two out in the seventh inning, forcing in the tie-breaking run.

Brewers 6, Reds 4: In the National League, in Cincinnati, Glenn Hubbard's two-run double in the eighth inning broke a 4-4 tie and Gene Garber blanked the Reds for two innings to notch the 200th save of his career. Garber has saved six games and won eight this year and leads the Atlanta pitching staff in both categories.

The 39-year-old right-hander, who accumulated those saves with Kansas City, Philadelphia and Atlanta, trails Rolfe Fingers, with 341 saves; Bruce Sutter, with 286; Rich Gossage, 278; Dan Quisenberry, 229; and Sparky Lyle, 222, on the all-time list.

Giants 1, Padres 0: In San Francisco, Kelly Downs allowed just seven singles to beat San Diego. Downs leads the National League in three shutouts this season. He has yielded only three runs in his last 29 1/3 innings.

Astros 1, Dodgers 0: In Los Angeles, Jim Deshaies combined with two relievers on a four-hitter to extend the Astros winning streak to three games. Dave Smith, who has not allowed an earned run in 20 games this season, earned his 12th save. Fernando Valenzuela took his third straight loss.

An IOC spokeswoman, Claire Barreau, said this week that the committee had written the national Olympic committees of several countries that are unlikely contenders in winter sports are practiced in their countries and who they intend to send to Calgary.

She said Fiji and Gabon, newcomers to the Winter Olympics, were among those that received letters.

Winter Games For Fiji, Gabon

CALGARY, Alberta — A record 52 countries have said they will compete in the 1988 Winter Olympics, but the International Olympic Committee is asking whether some can muster teams of international caliber.

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The 1988-89 season to a maximum of 26 races for both groups.

"These changes meet longstanding demands," said the statement, distributed by the International Ski Federation, FIS. "The flood of World Cup races has caused a surplus in many countries with interest declining."

It said the rules limiting the points totals were abolished because the calculating procedure was overly complicated.

The committee also decided a reform of the seeding system with FIS rankings to be compiled at least 10 times a year. Successful new talents thus would not have to wait "for many weeks" before they get lower starting numbers, the statement said.

The committee fixed new rules for the Alpine combination, a parallel slalom race, and a parallel slalom race in which results of downhill and slalom races are counted, to allow an unlimited number of competitors. Last winter only the first 30 finishers in each discipline were able to score combination points. This, the statement said, led to a "private duel" between Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen, the World Cup champion, and Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli.

The next World Cup season starts with slalom and supergiant slalom races in Sestriere, Italy, Nov. 26-28 for women and Nov. 27-29 for men. The first downhill are two men's races scheduled Dec. 4-5 and a women's race Dec. 6. Saalbach, Austria, will host the last races March 24-27, with men's supergiant and slalom races and women's downhill and giant slalom.

Sandy & Seve Do Some Fancy Putting, Pitching at Westchester

United Press International

HARRISON, N.Y. — Sandy Lyle popped in five long birdie putts in a row, including one from 60 feet, on the way to a 6-under-par 65 that gave him the opening-round lead at the Westchester Classic golf tournament.

Severiano Ballesteros boled a 75-foot (22.7-meter) chip shot for a birdie on the 16th and birdied the final two holes to finish Thursday's round one shot behind Lyle, his playing partner. Loren Roberts also shot a 66 to tie Ballesteros for second place.

John Horne, a PGA tour rookie who started his round on the 10th hole, scored a hole-in-one on the 134-yard, par-3 14th hole with an 8-iron, and followed with an eagle on No. 15, using a 6-iron. But he closed his round triple bogey-double bogey for a 2-over 73.

The last player to eagle consecutive holes was Rex Caldwell at Pebble Beach in 1985.

Lyle, using for the first time a longer-shafted putter, started his birdie run early by sinking a 25-foot putt on the second hole, and he followed with putts of 20, 30, 60 and 12 feet. On the seventh hole he

missed a 10-footer that would have given him six successive birdies.

"I putted pretty well today," said Lyle, winner of the British Open in 1985 and the TPC Championship this year. "It was one of the better days I've had on the green."

Following bogeys on Nos. 9 and 11, Lyle added three more birdies on the final six holes.

Ballesteros hit his drive on the par-3 16th hole into deep rough far right of the green. His chip, though, rolled into the cup.

"I felt fortunate to get birdie on 16 instead of bogey," said the 30-year-old Spaniard, winner of the Westchester in 1983. "I was in the long grass and it was very bad. I just tried to hit it as close as I could."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee 000 000 000 11 0
Detroit 000 000 000 0 0
New York Yankees 000 000 000 0 0
Boston 000 000 000 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000 0 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 000 000 000 11 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000 0 0
St. Louis 000 000 000 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000 0 0

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division
W L Pct. GB
Toronto 25 24 .500 0
New York Yankees 24 24 .500 0
Baltimore 23 24 .489 1
Detroit 22 25 .468 2
Cleveland 21 26 .445 3

West Division

W L Pct. GB
Minnesota 25 24 .500 0
Kansas City 24 24 .500 0
Oakland 23 25 .479 1
Seattle 22 26 .452 2
California 21 27 .438 3
Texas 20 28 .415 4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division
W L Pct. GB
St. Louis 25 24 .500 0
Chicago 24 24 .500 0
Montreal 23 25 .479 1
New York Yankees 22 26 .452 2
Philadelphia 21 27 .438 3
Pittsburgh 20 28 .415 4

West Division

W L Pct. GB
Cincinnati 25 24 .500 0
San Francisco 24 24 .500 0
Houston 23 25 .479 1
Atlanta 22 26 .452 2
Los Angeles 21 27 .438 3
San Diego 20 28 .415 4

Basketball

NBA Playoff Result

GAME 5

LA LAKERS
Min FG 3P FT Reb A P Pts
Worthy 26 10 10 22 7 2 12 32
Scott 10 4 4 10 2 0 4 18
Abd-Jabbar 25 8 2 22 7 0 18 20
Parish 20 10 12 22 7 0 18 20
Johnson 20 10 12 22 7 0 18 20
Total 101 42 56 100 34 0 100 120

BOSTON

Min FG 3P FT Reb A P Pts
McHale 40 8 18 14 7 2 22 38
Ainge 40 8 18 14 7 2 22 38
Parish 20 10 12 22 7 0 18 20
Johnson 20 10 12 22 7 0 18 20
Total 101 42 56 100 34 0 100 120

Tennis

QUEEN'S CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES

Baris Becker (1), West Germany, def. David Pate (1), U.S., 6-4, 7-5
Pati Casti (1), Australia, def. Stefan Edberg (1), Sweden, 7-6, 7-6
Jimmy Connors (1), U.S., def. Eric Jensen, West Germany, 6-4, 6-4

WOMEN'S SINGLES

St. Louis 25 24 .500 0
Chicago 24 24 .500 0
Montreal 23 25 .479 1
New York Yankees 22 26 .452 2
Philadelphia 21 27 .438 3
Pittsburgh 20 28 .415 4

EUROPEAN ZONE & SECOND ROUND

(At Lugano, Switzerland)
Johan Hanes def. Johan Ojert, 6-0, 6-0
Clayton Hanes def. Karol Novak, 6-1, 6-2

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LONDON

POSTCARD

Waltzing to the Cleaners

By Jonathan Propper

NEW YORK — The Viennese ball had just ended, and the exhausted couples waltzed off the floor. They ran to their dressing rooms, discarded the glamorous gowns and handsome dark suits and made off into the night. Their costumes were scattered in colorful mounds, empty of all but sweat and memory, that were tossed into the back of a panel truck, which bumped its way to the Bronx.

The Bronx is not Vienna, and this was not a real ball. "Vienna Waltzes" is one of the New York City Ballet's consistent crowd pleasers, a 10-year-old ballet by George Balanchine that is notable for the beauty of its costumes.

Costuming is a \$780,000-a-year obsession at the City Ballet. Barbara Maters, a 35-year-old veteran of the costume shop, is in charge of the costume shop. At its busiest, 20 people are working there, making 200 costumes and refurbishing about 500 others. The day-to-day care and handling of the costumes is the province of Leslie Copeland and Dorothy Fugate.

Miles Barish also has a crucial role at the City Ballet. He is a balletmaster, but he owns the Ernest Wigner Company, which specializes in cleaning theatrical costumes. While a casual suit costs \$8 to clean at Wigner's, a costume, depending on its elaborateness, can cost \$15 to \$20. The extra money covers the cost of maintaining a staff of eight seamstresses, who take apart and reassemble the costume. Beadwork, delicate decorations and buttons must all come off. Women's upper-body foam padding must also be removed.

Barish said some costumes were cleaned in special solution, which is milder than the chemical normally used in dry cleaning. Older costumes must be hand-washed. Long gowns with hems soiled by the stage are first washed by hand; makeup and sweat are the chief culprits. Some of the most elaborate ceremonial costumes cost more than \$1,000 to make. Copeland said, with satin, linen, mules of velvet, lace and silks the rule.

The quality of the fabric can be gauged from the weight of many of the clothes: pick up a costume from the original ballet "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and the 35-pound

garment causes one to wonder how the dancers ever moved in them. Barish employs 44 people who iron, press and sew while costumes float through the air on a ceiling conveyor, as though still possessed by the spirit of the performers. The crew is rather blasé about the clothes being cleaned, as is Barish. "I only know the costumes, not the performers," he said.

But at least one Wigner employee was inspired to pull a tutu over his head and pirouette among the presses and ironing boards. "I told him if he stretched it, it was his job," Barish recalled.

Washing costumes also falls to Copeland and Fugate. "The dancers don't wash anything," Copeland said. "I turn it all over to me and I end up with disheveled hands."

A trim Englishman, Copeland joined the City Ballet's wardrobe department in 1958. As the company expanded (it now has about 110 dancers), it was necessary to separate the jobs into two categories. Copeland, who said he sews "very well," has learned all there is to know about washing fights.

Fugate said she was hired because "they saw I could sew" while her daughters were attending the School of American Ballet. She said that one of the biggest difficulties is getting the dancers to come in for fittings. It gets especially hectic around holiday time, she added, with all manner of little girls underfoot waiting for their "Nutcracker" costumes.

Fugate and her assistant, Kristina Kaiser, work in a mirrored office surrounded by silk and satin costumes in a myriad of colors. But the beauty that surrounds them is dimmed by the knowledge of the maintenance it takes to keep them clean, every bit of classic must be replaced after the costumes are cleaned. Men's costumes are sent out after every third or fourth use; women's costumes are sent out less often.

Among the ballets that cause the most work for both Copeland and Fugate are "Union Jack" and "Vienna Waltzes." More than 100 costumes are used in "Vienna Waltzes," and there is a moderately quick change before the finale, in which 50 dancers are featured. In "Union Jack," eight dresses are needed to assist the men.

Adrienne Rich: Pain and Poetry

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK — "I loved the sound, the music of poetry from the very beginning," Adrienne Rich said. "It seemed a way of finding out about life. Things could be said in poems that could be said in no other way."

For 36 years, Rich has published poetry that can take the breath away, a dozen volumes of it as well as three books of prose. "Your Native Land, Your Life," which came out last year, is her most recent collection of poems, bold and autobiographical.

In April she was awarded the Brundage University Creative Arts Medal for a lifetime of achievement. Last year it was the \$25,000 Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize. Before that, in 1976, it was the National Book Award, which she rejected for herself but accepted in company with two other nominees, Alice Walker and Andre Lorde, for all women. She was still an undergraduate at Radcliffe College when W.H. Auden chose her first book, "A Change of World," for the Yale Younger Poet's prize in 1951.

In May she celebrated her 58th birthday with Jacob Coates, one of her three sons, at his home in northeast Vermont. Then she flew to her home in California. During her stay in New York to receive the Brundage medal and give readings from her works, she talked about her life and art.

Rich looks and acts much as Sylvia Plath described her in 1958: "All vibrant short black hair, dark sparkling black eyes... honest, frank, forthright and even opinionated." She has an elfin smile and an eager air. But then there are the corrective shoes, the clear plastic cane propped against her chair—evidence of many years of suffering with rheumatoid arthritis.

She began to write about her physical pain only recently. In "Your Native Land, Your Life," she wrote: "I feel signified by pain from my breastbone through my left shoulder down through my elbow into my wrist as a thread of pain."

She wrote also of a worse pain, coming from the one "who drove



"Things could be said in poems that could be said in no other way."

to Vermont in a rented car at dawn and shot himself."

That was her husband, Alfred H. Conrad. In October 1970, Conrad, a professor of economics at City College, was found dead in a field near the farm the family owned. There was a gunshot wound in his head, a .22-caliber rifle beside him and a note indicating suicide.

Rich, increasingly political, defines herself now as not simply a poet, but "a white woman, a Jew, a lesbian, and a United States citizen."

Both her father, a pathologist at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and her husband were assimilated Jews. As she was growing up a privileged child in Baltimore, almost like a non-Jew, Dr. Rich told his "faithful, drugging child" to "work work" toward excellence. "My father was not a feminist, believe me. I see him as the embodiment of patriarchy. But he was interested in the achievements of women in the arts. He gave me books about women writers and women painters, introduced me to Mary Wollstonecraft. He taught me to write

by giving me passages from Blake, Keats and Longfellow to copy out. It was a natural progression from their words to words of my own."

She began writing poetry at the age of five or six. Although her poems give flashes of insight into her life, like lightning suddenly illuminating a dusky landscape, the poet said "I think it needs to be said again and again—a poem is not a literal experience. It is a metaphor, powerfully compressed."

She began to feel Jewishness when "I went to downtown Baltimore to see newswires of the liberation of the concentration camps; I knew it had something to do with me. What I mainly remember are the stacks and stacks of bodies, the heaps of shoes, of hair. I remember the convulsed inmates, indistinguishable one from another—as they were meant to become. I was 16 years old. I felt I was very special. I felt I was intended to have a wonderful life. And then I thought that every one of those people had also thought that, before they were taken away to the camps."

She intends to go back to her

roots next year, to visit family members all over the South. Both her mother's and father's forebears have a long history of achievement in states from Mississippi and Alabama to North Carolina and Maryland.

Rich is a passionate feminist and has long fought for both women and minorities. She and her husband, she said, "were totally committed to having minority students enter the mainstream" at City College. In the late 1960s, she taught in the SEEK program (standing for Search for Education, Education and Knowledge) for students from ghetto schools. It was, she said, "probably the most educational experience of my life. We lost many, but a lot went straight into graduate school."

Some critics have accused Rich of being more political and less of a poet. When asked about this she smiled. "One man said my politics trivialized my poetry. I don't think politics is trivial—it's not trivial for me. And what is this thing called literature? It's writing. It's writing by all kinds of people. Including me."

PEOPLE

2 Art Caches Located

Sixteen paintings by such masters as El Greco and Rubens that allegedly were taken from the Philippines by the former president, Ferdinand Marcos, have been tracked down in Paris, according to Ronald Olson, an American attorney for the Philippine Presidential Commission on Good Government.

He said the paintings had once hung in government buildings in Manila and were later moved to a New York apartment where the Marcoses stayed. They were taken to Paris to avoid U.S. authorities who were investigating the matter, Olson said Thursday. He said the last known owner of the paintings was the Saudi businessman Adnan Khashoggi, an admitted middleman in the Iran-contra arms deal.

A collection of 36 Haitian paintings owned by a former aide to the deposed president, Jean-Claude Duvalier, was discovered in a Washington warehouse Thursday by lawyers for the Republic of Haiti. The paintings, including works by the early Haitian masters Hector Hyppolite, Rigaud Benoit and Philome Obin, are owned by Claude Auguste Doyon, Duvalier's former private secretary, and were part of a traveling U.S. exhibit sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution from 1978 through 1982. One of the collection's three works by Hyppolite, "Papa Zaca, Papa Auguste"—probably the most valuable—was missing from the warehouse, according to Walter Ponce, a lawyer in the law firm which is representing Haiti.

The U.S. pop singer Madonna flew into Osaka to start her first concert tour of Japan. Japanese promoters said that all 145,000 tickets for two concerts Sunday and Monday at the Osaka Baseball Stadium and three at Tokyo's Korakuen ballpark were sold out after 320,000 people ordered by mail. Madonna, backed by a staff of 40 and 70 tons of stage equipment, is guaranteed an estimated \$6 million for the dates. After her Tokyo appearances, Madonna will go to Miami to start a 16-city U.S. tour on June 27, followed by concerts in Europe.

Former President Richard Nixon will enter a Manhattan hospital next week to undergo prostate surgery, a spokeswoman said. Nixon, 74, is expected to remain hospitalized for about a week.

The spindly Voyager aircraft, which broke aviation records by flying non-stop around the world on a single load of fuel, was not able to get to the famed Paris Air Show because it couldn't pay its way. The Pentagon said "no" to a plea to airlift Voyager to Paris aboard a giant C-5A transport plane because the estimated \$425,000 cost would not be reimbursed, according to a letter obtained by United Press International. Voyager, virtually a flying fuel tank, made history in December when Dick Rutan and Jeana Yeager circled the globe without stopping.

Frank Sinatra has signed a three-year contract with Bally's casinos to appear at their resorts in Las Vegas and Reno and Atlantic City, New Jersey. Sinatra concluded a long-term contract with the Golden Nugget last month. The Golden Nugget chairman Steve Wynn said Sinatra was leaving that resort because of the sale of the Golden Nugget in Atlantic City to Bally's. Wynn said Sinatra wanted to remain affiliated with an organization that would continue to give him exposure on the East Coast.

The television evangelist Jim Bakker said he expects to return to television preaching soon. "Our goal is to be on the air in 30 days," he told the Charlotte Observer in North Carolina. He declined to elaborate, saying: "We haven't gotten all the bugs worked out. We haven't bought cameras yet." The newspaper said it was not clear from his comments whether Bakker expected to return to his former television pulpit as head of the PTL Club, or to form a new organization.

Most of the \$300,000 estate of the late actress Hermione Gingold will go to two grandsons living in Britain, according to her will. Gingold died on May 24 at the age of 89. The two grandsons who were left the bulk of the estate are David Joseph of Lancashire, Scotland, and Robert Joseph of Berkshire, England.

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